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(Strachan)
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A

VISIT TO CANADA.

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A

VISIT TO CANADA.

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A

VISIT

TO THE

Province of Upper Canada,

IN

1819.

BY

JAMES STRACHAN.

NEW YORK PUBLIC

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Printed by D. Chalmers & Co.
FOR JAMES STRACHAN, ABERDEEN;
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IT is by no means the design of this Publication to promote Emigration, or lightly to consider the difficulties and frequent miseries by which it is attended;—my object is to point out the superior advantages which CANADA offers to those who are determined to leave the British Islands for the Continent of America.

THE most exaggerated and false accounts have for many years circulated in Great Britain and Ireland, of the encouragement experienced by Foreigners, in the United States. In consequence, thousands have gone over, been disappointed, and ruined. Yet the stream of emigration still flows with increasing vigour to that Country, while respectable Emigrants to Canada are comparatively few.

THE facts disclosed in this Work will, it is hoped, produce, in this respect, a salutary change; for when it is found that an Emigrant going to Upper Canada, well recommended, gets a grant of one or two hundred Acres of Land for nothing, except the trifling fee of preparing it for Location—that he enjoys it under the protection of British Laws, and possesses all the privileges of a British Subject—that he has access to Religious Instruction, and the

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means of Educating his Children—that the Climate is healthy, and the best medical aid at hand in case of sickness—that he has a good Market for his produce—is in no danger from the Indians—and receives his supplies of Clothing, and other necessaries, at a moderate expence—few will be disposed to go to the United States, where all these things are reversed.

The Emigrant going to the United States must purchase his Lands at a dear rate, and he must encounter a terrible journey of seventeen hundred miles from the port at which he lands, after experiencing the miseries of a tedious sea voyage, before he gets to them. In America, the superiority of Upper Canada in climate and soil to the Western States, begins to be known; and numbers who went with the view of settling in the United States, are daily coming into the Province.

The Author is sensible that his style is inferior, for he has not been accustomed to composition; but though the Workmanship be plain, he can vouch for the solidity of the Materials,—for he had better opportunities of information, than any other traveller can possess; and he believes that almost every thing which an Emigrant going to Upper Canada wishes to know, will be found in this small Volume.

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ERRATUM—Page 10, line 3, instead of *on the* slings, read *in the* slings.

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A

VISIT

TO THE

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

NOT having seen my brother for twenty-five years, who is respectably settled in Upper Canada, and having some leisure, I determined to pay him a visit. Accordingly, I sailed from Aberdeen, on the 27th March, with a fine breeze. On the 28th, about mid-day, we passed through the Pentland firth, and, the wind continuing, soon got clear of the islands, and entered the Western Ocean.

April 6. The winds were baffling, and we made very little way; but next morning a very heavy gale commenced, which continued fair for more than eight days. The passengers consisted of three ladies and three gentlemen, with one child; and, as they had never been at sea before, they were

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easily terrified at any unusual appearance. On the evening of the 16th, all were filled with consternation at the carrying away our main-yard on the slings: screaming and wailings, repinings and vain resolutions, which are common on such occasions, deafened us for the greater part of the night. But in the morning, the yard was taken down and repaired, again set up; the wind abated, and we pursued our voyage.

On Sunday, April 18, saw two islands of ice, or as they are now denominated, ice-bergs, one on the weather bow, very large, another a-head, somewhat less; the atmosphere was exceedingly cold till we passed some distance beyond them. 19th, land in sight, which we found to be the westernmost point of the island of Newfoundland: the weather was extremely pleasant this and the following day. On the 21st, ice was discovered from the mast-head, and before night we were completely surrounded. We had now entered the Gulph of St. Lawrence; but the ice impeded our progress, striking against the sides of the ship with great violence, and exciting not a little apprehension; on going to the mast-head, I saw nothing but ice on every side—this continued for several days. A ship from London followed our track through the ice, but with great terror; for, having never been in the same situation, this being her captain's first voyage to Quebec, he hailed us the first evening after we got into the ice, and thought that we had

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done wrong in getting environed; but our captain encouraged him by informing him, that he had been often in similar situations, during the twelve years that he had sailed to Canada; that he was well acquainted with the Gulph, and that they must persevere; for, to go back, was much more dangerous than to proceed. On the ice, several seals were seen—four of which we caught, two very large, and two of a smaller size.

On the 24th, still continuing in the ice, we began to be somewhat alarmed: as the masses were large, and the breeze brisk, they struck against the sides of the ship in a dreadful manner; but towards night, they began to get smaller, and a clear sea was perceived at some distance a-head. In the morning of the 25th, we found ourselves in clear water, and making great progress. The Point of Gaspe was now in sight; and about ten at night we entered what is properly called the river St. Lawrence. There are several small islands in sight, which are said to afford excellent fishing stations, and are so used, though not by any means to the extent that they are capable of. After passing the island of Anticosti, which appears as void of improvement as when first discovered, we had the satisfaction of seeing both shores, and of being convinced that we were in a river—a circumstance which had long been asserted by our captain, but of which we had reason to doubt, not being able at all times to discover land on either side.

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We now perceived vast chains of mountains on the north, covered with snow: the scenery was grand and terrific; but their distance was so great, as not to present any alteration to the eye, from our approaching near the shore.

In this part of the river there is great difficulty; and, to prevent accidents, every ship is obliged to have a pilot. This has, like all other good rules, been to many a cause of complaint, who pretend that they can direct the ship's course better than the pilots sent on board. But such complaints only prove that the best intentioned measures are censured, and that some persons cannot be satisfied. That the ships should be all obliged to employ men experienced in the navigation of the river is just, not only to insure the safety of the vessel, but to enable Trinity-House to support such a number of pilots as may supply every demand: the loss of one or two vessels would be much more than the price of pilotage for several years.

As we approached the island of Bique, signs of cultivation appear: farm-houses are perceived along the coast, and the lands cleared around them. As we proceed up the river, several beautiful islands are seen, covered with fine wood: spots of clearing are visible in many of them, at different distances; and the smoke rises in columns in various places out of the forest, making the whole exceedingly interesting and picturesque.

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Having been often told that the coast of America was low, and the country flat, so that you were at land before you were aware, I was sensibly struck with the incorrectness of these remarks, as we were passing up the St. Lawrence. Here every thing appeared on the grandest scale: the mountains lofty and cragged, and the general effect exceedingly sublime. Not having been in any other part of America, I can say nothing of the aspect of the coast; but I have travelled through great part of Europe, and yet I never saw so interesting an approach to any country, as by the St. Lawrence. The magnitude of the river, which discharges more water into the ocean, than any six rivers of Europe, and the majestic rudeness of the rising mountains, have a powerful influence over the mind.

April 26. This morning the wind heads us—take in our studding sails; but at mid-day the wind comes fair, and we advance rapidly up the river, expecting a pilot every moment. The ship that had been with us in the ice not visible, some think that she is a-stern; but the captain says she must be a-head, as she sails much better than we do.—The breeze dies away, and about 9 in the evening, the tide stops us.

27. This morning, get under weigh, and sail up the river, with a commanding breeze, hoping to arrive in the evening at Quebec; but the wind died away about eleven; no pilot had yet offered,

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which the captain considered of no consequence, as he had been so frequently at Quebec. He tells us that he can take the ship up as well as any pilot; but if one comes, he must receive him. This he considered a great hardship. I asked whether he thought it so the first time he came up the river? he answered no; for then the pilot was most welcome.

A very fine country now presents itself on the south shore of the St. Lawrence; but, on the north, it is very mountainous, and appears wild, barren, and uncultivated, and still covered with snow. Fine weather and light breezes. At one *a. m.* a boat with four men came off from land, and told us the ice was a-head, and that it was of no use to proceed further, for that the ice at Quebec had broken up only four days ago. Notwithstanding this disagreeable information, we stood in for about an hour; and being now within twelve leagues of Quebec, we could perceive the ice very plain from the deck. About two o'clock, huge masses of ice passing us, we came to anchor at Goose Island. Soon after we had moored the ship, a boat came off, and, on its return, the captain sent a letter to his consignees at Quebec. Here we lay till the 29th, when we shifted our station, for greater convenience in moving up the river: went on shore at noon, but could purchase nothing, except milk, and very black flour bread; the walking extremely bad; the ice, in many places, unbroken, but giving way to the

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pressure of the feet—every step went above the ankles in mud, water, and snow. We soon got tired, and returned on board. The inhabitants are stout, and dark complexioned; the number of children in every house very great. Went ashore a second time this day, and hired a carriole, to take us to a Mr. M'Pherson's, who had been residing in this part of the country upwards of 40 years. He is originally from Scotland. He received us most courteously, insisted on our remaining to dinner, was lively and polite in his manners; has several grand-children married, and seems to live in great comfort. From him we first learned the death of Dr. Spark.

On reaching the ship, we found the ice much thinner, and expect to sail in the morning, wind and weather serving. About 4 *p. m.* on the 30th, we set sail, with an excellent breeze; but were very much impeded by the running ice, which struck the bow of the vessel with such force as to stop her altogether. About 11 *p. m.* we came to anchor off the island of Orleans. This island is extremely beautiful: the lands are excellent; and the people, who are numerous, appear to be in good circumstances. The island is said to be about 30 miles long, by ten in breadth: it appears to be well cultivated; and pleasing prospects of villages and cottages satisfy the eye.

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May 1. Got under weigh at 4 *a. m.* with a light breeze: about 8 o'clock we saw the Falls of Montmorency, Quebec having for some time opened to our view. The city, built upon a lofty rock, seems to look with defiance down the stream: as you approach, you have Point Levi on your left, and on the right the western point of the island of Orleans; on passing which, you see the main land to the north full of villages, and the steeples of their churches shining in the sun-beams, as they are commonly covered with tin.

Charlevoix justly remarks, that there is no other city besides this in the world, that can boast of a fresh water harbour, three hundred miles from the sea, capable of containing one hundred ships of the line.

At the island of Orleans, the breadth of the river is not less than twelve or fifteen miles; but, above this island, it narrows suddenly, so as not to be quite a mile at Quebec. Yet, between the island and the city, there is a large bason, three or four miles in every direction, into which the little river St. Charles discharges itself.

About 10 *a. m.* we came to anchor at Heath and Moir's wharf, all safe, after a passage of five weeks. Went ashore in the lower town, which we find full of ice, and almost impassable; board and lodging

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very high. Lodge at the Exchange Coffee-house, for 7s. 6d. per day.

The situation of Quebec is extremely judicious. It is destined by nature for a great city: it entirely commands the river, which is 100 feet deep, and not a mile broad. The anchorage, however, is good. Above the city, the river widens, and presents a majestic stream, slowly rolling its waters towards the ocean.

The few days that I spent in Quebec, I found extremely pleasant; and though my brother resides at York, in Upper Canada, a distance of nearly 600 miles, he was well known, and I received attention on his account. There are so many good descriptions of Quebec, and the surrounding objects, Cape Diamond, St. Charles, Point Levi, and the Falls of Montmorency, &c. that I despair of adding any thing to them; and therefore I forbear. But I felt very strong emotions when walking on the plains of Abraham, and standing over the place where Wolfe expired, just as his troops became victorious.

EPITAPH.

Here modest WOLFE, cut off in early bloom,
Though crown'd with glory, waits the gen'ral doom.
The shouts of victory met his parting breath:
He heard with joy—and, smiling, sunk in death.
O! brave enlightened youth, thy manners mild,
Of half its terrors horrid war beguil'd:

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And sweet compassion purified the flame
That fir'd thy breast to gain a deathless name.
For thee thy country drops the gen'rous tear,
And mourns thy conquests at a price so dear.

A stranger, well introduced, spends his time very pleasantly at Quebec. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable, and intelligent; indeed the society is equal to any you can find in England.—The judges, the crown officers, and principal merchants, on the civil side, and the staff-officers attached to the commander of the forces, on the military, form a mixture highly agreeable. Here I was struck with a circumstance, which I thought might be peculiar to Quebec, but which I found afterwards to be general through both the Canadas; it is this, that the dinner parties consist almost always of gentlemen, and seldom, as at home, of nearly equal numbers of ladies and gentlemen.

On leaving Great Britain, I thought I had left politics behind me; but I arrived at a moment of some discussion and agitation at Quebec.

In 1810, the House of Assembly offered, under the administration of Sir James Craig, to assume the civil list, and to pay, from the funds at their disposal, all the officers of Government, who had been hitherto paid by the crown. The governor-in-chief had reason to suspect that this offer was

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artfully made, and would tend to increase very materially the power of the democratic branch of the legislature; and place those officers, on whom the person at the head of the government must ever depend for assistance and advice, too much in their power; and that, although they might for some years pay their different salaries, without difficulty, in order to establish the new system on a permanent footing, that whenever that was done, they would endeavour to reduce them so low, as to render them unworthy of men of firmness and ability. Sir James Craig further discovered that the offer was of very little value, in a pecuniary point of view, as those items of revenue which belonged exclusively to the crown, amounted very nearly to a sum sufficient for defraying the civil list; he therefore declined their offer.

In 1816, the general distress occasioned by the length of the war, and extraordinary efforts made by the mother country, induced the ministry to look out for every means of alleviating the public burdens; and they thought it but reasonable, that the colonies should defray the expence of conducting their own affairs. As to the Canadas, they were not, perhaps, aware, that little alleviation could be procured by this change, as it became necessary to give up the crown revenues, and place them at the disposal of the House of Assembly; by which the influence of the executive government would be very much lessened, and a power given to

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embarrass them, whenever a turbulent demagogue obtained a leading influence in the Assembly. The crown revenues arise from duties imposed at the port of Quebec, by British acts of Parliament, before the constitution was given to Canada, and are applicable entirely to the support of the civil government.

Sir John C. Sherbrooke was accordingly instructed to accept, in 1816, the offer made by the House of Assembly in 1810; and, not seeing the measure in the same light as his illustrious predecessor, Sir James Henry Craig, he cheerfully complied, without pointing out to ministers the consequence of the measure, and the great additional power it would give to the popular branch of the legislature.

The House of Assembly very gladly accepted the offer, and voted, with alacrity, the whole of the civil list, in 1816, and likewise in 1817 and 1818; but, in 1819, thinking the matter sufficiently established, the members of the House began to dispute about the items—to leave out some of the officers altogether, and to curtail the salaries of others; and even to demand the nomination of several officers, and thus to assume, virtually, all the powers of government. The legislative council, with great propriety, rejected the bill containing these extraordinary and unconstitutional assumptions; and the legislature was prorogued by a

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firm, dignified, and liberal speech, in which his Grace says, that, while the greatest deference and respect should be paid to the privileges of the commons, and the most liberal interpretation given to them, that equal care should be taken to preserve the rights of the other branches of the legislature. The more respectable members of the House, and many who had usually been in the opposition, had strenuously urged to the Assembly, that common honesty demanded a continuance of the civil list upon the same footing on which it was offered and received; that it certainly was their right to consider well, before any additions were made to it; and that, if it should be found necessary ever to diminish it, the faith of government should be kept with the incumbents, and no alteration made till their promotion or death. These arguments were addressed, in vain, to the small majority of a thin House. It is said, that had there been a call of the House, matters would have taken a different turn, as many of the most intelligent and efficient members were absent; and who saw more clearly the evil consequences of the measures which the House was adopting, than those did who took the lead in promoting them. It is now feared by many who had hoped to distinguish themselves in the parliament of the province, that his Grace the Duke of Richmond will resume the civil list, and never more submit the same to the consideration of the House of Assembly; and when it is remembered that it gives little or no relief to the mother coun-

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try, and that the crown revenues, together with the territorial rights of the king, amount together to within a few thousand pounds of the sum wanted, it is hoped by all the peaceable and well-informed part of the community, that the governor-in-chief will resume it, as the consequences anticipated by Sir James Craig have been completely realized.

It is a remark that I have often heard made at home, that the principal members in opposition were often unworthy in private life; and, however eminent in talents, could not claim the confidence of the country, by the noble firmness and purity of their conduct. And it seems the principal person in this political drama is a Montreal auctioneer, who failed some years ago, and carries on business in the name of his wife; and although under this name he has made a large fortune, he has adopted Cobbett's morality, of not paying his creditors till it be perfectly convenient.

On the 5th, I took my place in the steam-boat, Telegraph, at 9 o'clock *p. m.* and arrived at Montreal on the 7th. The banks of the river all the way are pleasant and interesting; almost every six miles you see a village, with a church and neat steeple, covered generally with tin. This associates in the mind the most agreeable reflections. You are in a Christian country, among the disciples of the lowly Jesus; and, though to the protestant there is a great drawback, when he finds the ma-

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jority catholics, yet when he further considers the very few colonies that have a regular worship, he thinks Lower Canada a vast gainer by the comparison; and is forced to admit that, however superstitious the Roman catholic religion may be, and however great its deviation from pure Christianity, it embraces many sincere disciples of Jesus Christ, and sets its face against every thing irreligious and immoral. In the neighbourhood of Quebec, the lands are fertile, and the population very considerable, as appears from the hamlets visible from Cape Diamond; but there is still so much snow and ice, that the face of the country, in general, presents a rude and inhospitable aspect. After reaching Three Rivers, the climate becomes more mild: the ice and snow have disappeared, the air is soft and temperate. The country is level as you approach Lake St. Peter's; and nothing can be more cheerful than the banks, when you leave that broad expanse. The lands are well cultivated; the river is interspersed with beautiful islands, some of which are inhabited, and others partially cleared, without inhabitants; and present you with some of the finest landscapes in the world.

On coming near Montreal, the river is extremely rapid, and requires nearly the whole force of the steam engine to enable the vessel to stem it. This city, which is before Quebec, in point of commerce, stands on an island nearly thirty miles long, and thirteen at its greatest breadth. The mountain

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from which Montreal derives its name, is about a mile from the town, and affords the most agreeable sites for country-houses and beautiful gardens. From the top of the mountain the view is very extensive, embracing a circle of nearly 80 miles radius.

Montreal was once surrounded with a wall, to defend it from the Indians and English, by whom it was frequently alarmed; but lately, the ramparts have been levelled, and streets and building lots laid out on the ground which they occupied.

The town is more open and airy than Quebec, and consequently more pleasing to strangers; but neither so romantic, nor surrounded with scenery so sublime. It is more populous than Quebec, containing, perhaps, 20,000 inhabitants, and the latter about 15,000. A stranger is particularly struck in this city with the iron doors and window shutters, and the roofs of white tin or sheet iron, which give a gloomy appearance to the houses, and excite the notion of house-breaking and robbery; but, on enquiry, I found it was to guard against fires, which have been very frequent, and very destructive.

The inhabitants of Montreal are extremely kind to strangers, and many of them entertain in a princely style. The few days I remained were spent in the most pleasant manner, and I left it with regret. At Montreal, the steam navigation ceases for the distance of about 160 miles, which

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must either be passed over in batteaux or in the stage. There are objections to both: the batteau moves so very slowly, seldom more that 20 miles a-day, and the stage is so rough and uncomfortable. To save time, I chose the latter; but could not help lamenting that steam-boats were not practicable the whole way. The ease of travelling by steam-boats is very great: you step into the boat as into your dining-room—you read in the gentlemen's cabin, or you walk upon the deck, as you feel more agreeable; and, at meal-time, you are served most comfortably with every viand you can well desire. There is no fatigue, no privation—you are as comfortable as in your own apartment. There are seven excellent steam-boats plying between Quebec and Montreal; some of them very large, fitted up both for goods and passengers. There is no difficulty in coming up, except at the rapid of the Richlieu, which requires some attention. No accidents have happened, owing to the superior excellence of the engines, some of them of fifty-horse power, (which are all from England), and the attention of the persons by whom they are conducted. The application of steam to navigation brings virtually the back settlements of America to the ocean; it gives such a facility to exports and imports, and is so much cheaper than the former modes of conveyance. It, however, appears, that nature always gives an advantage on certain conditions, and here a great sacrifice is made; for the prosperity of the steam vessels becomes the ruin of all the sloops and

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river craft, which, in cases of emergency, furnished us with a very considerable number of pilots and seamen.

On the 12th, I left Montreal, in the stage; the roads very bad, but the country through which we passed well cultivated, and seemingly full of people. In the afternoon, we came to a broad part of the river, which is called Lake St. Francis. The rapid water which we passed the greater part of the day is extremely curious; rushing forward with incredible swiftness, and carrying the boats with it often nine or ten miles an hour.

At Lake St. Francis we find a very good passage-boat in waiting, which took us up to the mouth of the River au Rasin, a distance of 26 miles, at which place we landed, and again entered the stage. I am now in Upper Canada; no villages yet in sight, and the land seems more in a state of nature than in the Lower province.

We reached Cornwall to breakfast. The country looks now more interesting: this village, though not large, is clean and neat, and is ornamented with an excellent church. From Cornwall to Prescott the country is very fine, and the Long Soult and the Rapid Plat, from the turbulence and swiftness of the stream, are very wonderful. As we approach Prescott, the river widens, and is less involved with islands; and when we arrived, the

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St. Lawrence appeared truly majestic—for 20 miles it is nearly two miles broad, the banks on both sides gently rising. It is grand to see a river, nearly seven hundred miles from the sea, pouring its waters in a channel two miles broad, and capable of conveying in its bosom ships of the greatest burthen.

Saturday, 15th May, went on board the steam-boat Charlotte, at Prescott, and proceed to Kingston, where we arrive at nine, and retire to Walker's hotel. Next morning, a friend of my brother, a most intelligent and respectable gentleman, invited me most cordially to his house, till the return of the steam-boat Frontenac, which was then at York and Niagara. In this gentleman's house I was entertained in the most agreeable and courteous manner. Kingston looks well as you approach from the water. The war was of much use to it, not only more than doubling the population, but likewise distributing among its inhabitants large sums of money. The number of houses built, and well built, since the war, is very honourable to the taste and enterprize of the people. Here I found the same hospitality as at Montreal, but it made me more impatient to see my brother; for, when his friends are so kindly eager to pay me attention, how much more will he rejoice to see and entertain me?

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A stranger, coming to Kingston, by the way of New York or Quebec, must be filled with astonishment at the size of our ships, one of which is as large, and, perhaps, larger than any ship of the line in his majesty's service. After passing up the river so many miles, to behold the vessels and dock-yard is indeed truly wonderful. The St. Lawrence, which is the largest, has flush decks, and carries 110 guns; her broadside must be tremendous.

The chaplain of the army, a gentleman of sweet and obliging manners, conducted me through the fortifications, which are rendered strong by art and nature. The Martello tower, on Point Henry, commands the harbour, and can easily prevent the approach of any vessel, however formidable. The dock-yard and principal fort stand on land separated from Kingston by an arm of the Lake. The town is, therefore, not sufficiently protected; and, in case of war, it will be greatly exposed. The inhabitants were very active during the late contest with the United States, and are justly proud of their exertions.

May 21. I took my passage on board the steamboat, Frontenac, for York, the seat of government in Upper Canada. This is the largest boat that I have yet seen, arranged for both passengers and freight: as a vessel of burden, and having to encounter the storms of the Lake, she is broader in the beam, and not so flat in her bottom, as those

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which are built to sail on rivers only. The Frontenac is admirably commanded: captain M'Kenzie, to the most incessant care of the ship, adds the greatest politeness and attention to his passengers.

Saturday, May 22, I arrived at York, about six o'clock. My meeting with my brother, whom I had not seen for twenty-five years, his wife, and beautiful family, is more easily imagined than described. I am now at the end of my journey, and at the source of information respecting this country. I shall, therefore, at my leisure, answer the different questions which were given me by many persons before I left Scotland. I have arranged them in some kind of order, and selected from several lists all those which require distinct answers.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The changes which have been effected by war and commerce, within a very short period, in the Canadas, have rapidly improved their wealth and importance. It is indeed not too much to say, that these provinces are more valuable to Great Britain than one half of her West India colonies. While the French kept possession of Lower Canada, the inhabitants, considered with respect to commerce, were few in number, and without energy or enterprize. After the conquest, the settlers from the three kingdoms turned their attention more to trade, than to the cultivation of their lands, and, in a few years, became the sole importers. The rebellion in America, though it depressed the colony for a time, led to its more rapid settlement; for the loyalists, after the peace of 1783, were sent chiefly to Upper Canada; and, being expert at the axe, soon made flourishing settlements. Trade, however, was dull, consisting chiefly in furs; and, for some years, more provisions were raised than could be consumed in the country, as there was no beneficial vent. The British possessions in the

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West Indies, being then smaller than at present, were amply supplied with provisions from the United States, and with naval stores from the Baltic; but, for many years past, markets have been found, and the loyalists have been joined by numbers of their fellow subjects from all parts of the United Kingdom; and the settlements have been extending south-westerly, along the St. Lawrence, into one of the most desirable countries of the globe. The inhabitants have been roused into action and enterprize by the certainty of good and ready markets for their produce, and the vast accession of capital diffused through the provinces by the late war.

It has indeed been said, that the rapid increase of the trade of Montreal and Quebec was produced by the embargo, and other foolish restrictions on commerce, made by Congress, previous to the declaration of war; and no doubt those measures had a powerful influence—but the true causes are found in the growing intercourse between Quebec and the West Indies: the difficulties which embarrassed the communication of our parent state with the Baltic, and which obliged her to give particular encouragement to her North American colonies, and likewise in the growing settlements on the south side of the St. Lawrence, beyond 45°, and on the Lakes, which have their natural outlet by Montreal and Quebec—these causes will continue to increase

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the trade down the St. Lawrence, till it equal or exceed that of the Mississippi.

The Canadas have a much greater extent of coast, washed by navigable waters, than the Baltic, with a soil infinitely more fertile; and indeed no limits can be imagined to the extent of its commerce, or the quantity of its produce. These waters not only wash the shores of Canada, but those of a great portion of the United States, to all which the great river St. Lawrence is the only proper outlet; so that Great Britain may profit as much by this foreign territory, which costs her nothing, as from her own colonies, which she must support and defend.

The western boundary of the State of New York stretches more than 300 miles along the St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario and Erie. The States of Pennsylvania and Michigan extend along Lakes Erie and Michigan, &c. a coast of more than 1200 miles, making, in all, 1500 miles. Now, if we suppose this river to be the natural outlet for only one hundred miles of inland, we have 150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 of acres, belonging to the United States; all the productions of which must come by Montreal and Quebec. And if we reckon the surface belonging to Great Britain, on the opposite banks of the rivers and lakes, to be only as much, we shall have 192,000,000 of acres of the best and most fertile land in the world. Allowing

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only one-fourth of this ever to be cultivated, and to yield, on an average, twenty bushels of grain per acre, a very moderate crop in this country, we shall have nearly 800,000,000 bushels of grain, which exceeds the consumption of all Europe.

A result still more favourable may be derived from taking the length of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to the first Lake, 400 miles, doubled, for both banks, 800 miles,—the circumference of the different Lakes, 4730,—equal 5530, multiplied by 100 miles inland,—equal 553,000 square miles, multiplied by 640, the acres in a square mile,—equal 353,920,000, one-seventh of which cultivated, and yielding twenty bushels per acre, would give upwards of 1,000,000,000 of bushels.

These calculations are given, to shew the extent to which the natural productions may be reasonably expected to arrive; and the great importance of a country, which has hitherto experienced little regard as a rising colony. To any person who considers these great and fertile regions, that all their produce finds its natural outlet by the St. Lawrence, that the greater part is of primary importance to Great Britain, being essential to her fleets, armies, and colonies, or to employ her merchants and mechanics, in a way best calculated to give scope to their capital and ingenuity, the value of the Canadas will appear incalculable.

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But, besides the actual value and importance of these colonies, the influence which the possession of them confers on Great Britain, not only over the councils of the United States, but over all the Spanish colonies, is a consideration not to be disregarded.

There are, moreover, two reasons more, that give importance to these colonies, which will command the attention of the loyal, the generous, and the good. The first is, that the Canadas are a memorial of better times, a standing record of former glory—torn from the most gallant nation of Europe, the rivals and opponents of English greatness.

The second is, that Upper Canada is the asylum of those brave men who risked their lives to maintain the unity of the British empire—men who are still animated with the same noble spirit; and who proved, in the late war, that they retained the same love for the king and our happy constitution, which conducted them through an unnatural rebellion.

QUEST. I.

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QUEST. I.

What are the Limits and Boundaries of Upper Canada?

The country, properly denominated Upper Canada, is, in length, from the line that divides it from Lower Canada, on the north-east, to Sandwich, 500 miles, and the mean breadth, 140 miles; equal 70,000 square miles, or 45,800,000 acres of land.

In forming a distinct conception of Upper Canada, a very close inspection of the map becomes necessary: from which it will be seen, that the lands included by the river Ottawa, Lake Nepesing, and Huron, on the north, and the river St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario, Erie, and St. Clair, on the south, may be divided into four peninsulas, two large, and two small.

The apex of the first is formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence; and the neck, which joins it with the other great peninsula, stretches from York to Lake Huron, across Lake Simcoe. Of this peninsula, which forms a very irregular figure, a small portion belongs to

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the province of Lower Canada, and, where the division line cuts, the breadth does not exceed forty miles; but the average breadth of the whole is 140 miles. The length of the south boundary is about 290 miles, and the north 350; average, 320 miles. The square miles cannot be fewer than 40,000, or 25,000,000 of acres. From this surface, a considerable portion must be deducted for water, as it is interspersed with lakes, especially in the middle, connected with one another by small rivers, which will greatly facilitate the carriage of commodities, when the country comes to be settled. Of this vast tract of land, some portions still remain to the Indians, and only a small strip on the south side is yet settled; but all that is explored is pronounced to be of a good soil, and containing facilities of settlement not to be equalled in any other part of North America.

The second great peninsula is bounded on the north by Lake Huron, and on the south by Lakes Erie and St. Clair. The neck of this peninsula is the same with the last: the average length is 209 miles, and mean breadth 130 miles—containing about 27,000 square miles, and above 17,000,000 acres; this large tract of country is settling fast. It contains many oak plains, so open that you may ride in any direction, as in a royal park; there are also prairies, or plains, on which no trees grow. These give great facilities to cultivation, and attract settlers.

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The third peninsula is formed by the river Niagara on the one side, Lake Ontario on the north-east, and Lake Erie on the south-west; and the neck is an imaginary line from the head of Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Grand River. It is about fifty miles long, and thirty-six broad, containing 1800 square miles, or 1,100,000 acres of land. This tract was early settled: the great convenience of its water communications, the excellence of the soil, and the beautiful variety of hill and dale, which it presents in a greater degree than any other portion of the province, became so many inducements for emigrants to settle it.

The fourth peninsula is formed by Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the river by which they are connected. The neck is an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the Thames to the base of the South Foreland. This tract contains about 1200 square miles, or 700,000 acres, and is well peopled, having been settled by the French, to render their communication with the Indians more safe and expeditious.

When it is recollected, that the whole lands of England and Wales are only estimated at 54,112 square miles, or 34,631,680 acres; of which, 6,259,470 for England, and 1,629,567 for Wales, are waste, leaving 26,742,643 acres of enclosed ground,—that Scotland, though containing 25,600 square miles, equal to 16,384,000 acres, has un-

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cultivated 14,218,000, leaving for tillage 2,166,000 acres,—we shall find that Upper Canada contains more good land than the island of Great Britain, without going to the north banks of Lakes Huron or Superior.

QUEST. II.

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QUEST. II.

What Rivers and Lakes afford Water Communication?

The great river St. Lawrence has already been mentioned as affording a ready communication from Montreal, along the south boundary of Upper Canada, till you reach Lake Ontario. From Montreal to Prescott, a distance of 160 miles, the river is navigable for boats of from three to ten tons burden; and it is the opinion of men of intelligence, that, at a very trifling expense, the river might be so much improved as to allow steam-boats to pass up and down this space, without much difficulty. From Prescott, up the river, into Lake Ontario, and to the head of the Lake, a distance of 200 miles, the navigation is fine for ships of any burden; and steam-boats pass and repass along this distance with great ease. From Queenston, the head of the navigation on Lake Ontario, there is a portage of ten miles; and then commences an uninterrupted navigation through Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Michigan, and Huron, more than 3000 miles of coast. From Lake Huron to Lake Superior, the navigation is interrupted by a short rapid, which might be locked at a very trifling expense; for small vessels some-

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times stem it with a strong breeze; and then 2500 miles more of navigation for the largest vessels may be obtained. In short, the navigation may be opened between Lake Superior and the ocean, for vessels or steam-boats, at a very small expense, with the exception of the carrying place between Lakes Ontario and Erie, which includes the Falls of Niagara. Even now, the navigation has so much improved, that flour may be carried from any part of Lake Ontario to Montreal, for one dollar per barrel; and from any part of Lake Erie, for less than two. Immense rafts of staves, ship timber, masts, and spars, are annually sent down to Montreal and Quebec, through these waters; and no country in the world can furnish such inexhaustible quantities of oak as the shores of Lake Erie, and the western shores of Ontario.

A great portion of the northern boundary of the province is washed by the Ottawa, which affords the greatest facilities on that side for bringing down produce. This river is likewise capable of great improvement, at a very small expense.

Through the middle of the country, chains of lakes are found, which will render internal communication very safe and convenient. There are, besides, many rivers that come into the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes, which enable you to send things into the interior. There is not, perhaps, a country on the globe, where there is so

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much excellent water communication. In the midland district the greater part of the country is intersected by portions of the lake; and no person can proceed from Kingston, up what is called the Bay of Quinte, without being filled with admiration, at the various inlets by which almost every farm has a water front.

QUEST. III.

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QUEST. III.

What is the Climate of Upper Canada?

Meteorological Average Table for three years, at Cornwall, Upper Canada.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Days of rain, snow, &c.
	High.	*Low.*	*Mean.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Mean.*	
January	42	27	7½	30,16	29,3	29,6	6
February	45,3	5	19	30,1	29,4	29,7	9
March	42	23	33	30,19	29,36	29,8	8
April	65	36	50	30,2	29,46	29,9	6
May	80	48	61	30,6	29,2	29,55	12
June	82	52	65	30	29,6	29,8	12
July	77	54	64	29,9	29,5	29,75	15
August	84	64,5	73	29,9	29,3	29,65	11
September	79	54	64	30,23	29,6	29,9	8
October	72	32	48	30,3	29,3	29,7	7
November	51	29	39	30,33	29,1	29,9	13
December	33	8	21	30,4	29,4	29,7	7
	Annual mean		45	*Annual mean*		29,74	114

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REMARKS.

By comparing this table with meteorological tables kept in different parts of Great Britain, it appears, that the average heat is greater there than it is here: that the average height of the barometer is greater, and that its range is more extensive, being frequently more than two inches, while here it seldom exceeds one. The rainy days are nearly double in Great Britain, on the west coast, but, on the east coast, the difference seldom exceeds 20 days; and if we have respect to the actual quantity of rain that falls, it is probable that we have more, as the rain falls faster here, and continues longer at a time.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE YEAR 1810.

January.—The first four days of this month were clear, and exceedingly pleasant. On the 5th, a storm commenced, which promised a great fall of snow; but, by the morning of the 6th, it was turned into rain. The weather was changeable and soft till the 18th, when one of the most sudden and severe storms began, which had ever been known: the frost became

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remarkably intense almost instantaneously, and continued so for three days. The thaw, which had preceded this severe weather, is supposed, by some, to have swelled the buds, and to have exposed the sap of the trees so much, that the frost destroyed its peculiar qualities in many trees; so that they began immediately to decline, and those that survived had no fruit. But the mischief was perhaps produced rather by the suddenness of the change, than the intensity of the frost; as we have had frequently days equally cold, but never a transition so sudden from heat to cold. Great numbers of forest trees were killed: nature, which quickly accommodates herself to circumstances, had not sufficient time. The remainder of the month continued cold; the 25th, 29th, and 30th, were remarkably so, though still warmer than the 18th, 19th, and 20th, when the mercury in the thermometer fell to 26° below zero.

February.—The weather was cold, but sufficiently agreeable for the first five days. The roads were good; and travelling, from the deepness of the snow, taught people politeness, who knew nothing of it before. There was no contention about turning out; for, when two sleighs came in sight, going different ways, each began to look out for a convenient place to turn off, and, having found one, stood till the other had passed. On the 7th and 8th, some snow fell; and on the 9th, the frost was

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very hard. The remainder of February was changeable; and, on the 25th, it rained and thundered.

March.—We had no severe frosts during this month; the weather was almost always soft. No rain fell, though the barometer was only three times above 30 inches.

April.—This was a most beautiful month: 21 days were clear. On the 9th, a little snow fell; and it rained upon five days—the other four days were cloudy. The trees put forth their leaves; and the farmer had an excellent season for preparing his land for spring grain. The thermometer was, in general, high; and never fell during the night, but twice, below the freezing point.

May.—The weather much more unsettled than last month, and much less agreeable, though rather warmer. We had rain in twelve days. The thermometer never fell below 40. Vegetation more slow than during the same month of the preceding years.

June.—This month was an agreeable intermixture of sun-shine and refreshing showers; the last ten days were charming. The country now assumed a beautiful appearance. Several days were very hot, but the barometer was only twice above 30 inches.

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July.—The barometer continued low during the whole of this month, having risen only once to 30 inches: and the common temperature of the air was not so warm as in June; besides, we had no single days so hot as several in the past month.—The thermometer was once, in the night, so low as 42. On sixteen days the weather was clear and pleasant; the rest brought us seasonable showers, to relieve us from dust and drought.

August.—The barometer still continued low: several days were very warm; and, towards the end of the month, it became very rainy. The rain fell in amazing torrents. The crops of wheat not so good in this part of the province as usual. The orchards have assumed a very melancholy appearance: not an apple to be seen, and numbers of the best trees withering away.

September.—The weather during the greater part of this month uncommonly fine. The farmers had an excellent season for preparing their ground, and sowing wheat. The barometer was occasionally very high; and there was little or no rain.

October.—There were not so many rainy days as are commonly found in this month. The weather was extremely agreeable; but, towards the latter end, it became cool, and the last day was extremely cold.

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November.—This month has not been so pleasant these seven years: the weather was clear and exhilarating. There were frequently passing showers, but few days that could be called rainy.

December—Is almost always the most disagreeable month in the year, nor did it lose its character this season. On the 21st, a fall of snow enabled the sleighs to move about, and we were pleasing ourselves with the prospect that the winter had set in; but, on the 28th, there was so complete a thaw, that hardly a vestige of snow remained even in the woods. On the last day of the year the barometer rose very high, and the day was clear, and without frost.

The year 1810 was the most severe that had ever been experienced in Upper Canada; and for this reason I select it, that my readers may know the worst that can happen. We have had no such season since, and all its evils have been long repaired. The orchards, where hurt, have been renewed; the peaches, nectarines, apricots, apples, pears, and vines, grow as luxuriantly as ever; and the climate is found, by emigrants, delightful.

GENERAL

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The prevailing wind during the winter months is the north-west, which is dry, cold, and bracing; it rarely brings snow. The deepest snow storms are produced by a north-east wind, and are frequently long and violent. The change is commonly to the north-west, round by the south; and for some time the north-west blows vehemently, and makes a drift, or, as the Lower Canadians call it, a *poudre*. This only in the open grounds. In the woods, the snow continues level seldom so much as two feet, in the western parts of the province; but often four feet deep in the north and east. The frosts continue at intervals, some years, even to the 6th of June, slight indeed, but sufficient to destroy fruit. Light frosts sometimes commence again in September; and in October they are frequent, and become gradually more severe. In the end of this month, ice begins to form on the pools and small rivulets, and the trees and herbs droop, and change their freshness of colour. There are frequent storms of wind in this month, attended with rain.

November is commonly more pleasant than October: the winds are seldom so violent; the weather more agreeable; and the Indian summer begins, or frosty mornings, with smoky sun-shine

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days. As the month draws to a close, the surface of the ground is frozen, and thawed during the day by the heat of the sun, which makes very bad roads. Similar weather continues during part of December; but, towards the 20th of this month, the snow most generally falls to remain through the greater part of the province: the rivers and ground are completely frozen, and become well prepared to receive and retain the snow, which now comes in great quantities. The winters, however, are irregular; and, in the lower parts of Upper Canada, the snow that fell in November has remained till April, leaving good roads during all this time; but this is rather an extreme case, and never happens so high as Kingston.

In January there is always a good deal of snow, though frequently checked by a thaw. Towards the end of January, and the first half of February, we have, for the most part, the coldest weather, and the greatest falls of snow; but the intense cold seldom continues more than three days, at one time, without a change to soft weather.

March is blustering, cold, and raw: snow storms are frequent; but the sun has now a great influence. In April there are many good days, but little or no signs of vegetation. The month of May is rendered chilly and uncomfortable by the prevalence of east winds, which continue to the middle of June, when the warm weather commences. July and

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August are both very warm, and likewise the greater part of September; calms prevail, and the nights are close and sultry.

The winters of Canada have long been an object of terror to Englishmen; and yet a Quebec winter, cold as it is, will be found much more agreeable than an English one; and fewer, in proportion, suffer from its severity. The people of Canada are more careful to protect themselves from cold: they do not expose themselves to the external air, without being warmly clothed; and they are particularly attentive to the keeping of the head, hands, and feet warm. These precautions the Indians likewise take, and never seem to be affected by the coldest winter.

In winter the air is very dry, and entirely deprived of its moisture by congelation; and, from this dryness, it has less effect on the human body than moist air, many degrees warmer.

The climate of Upper is milder than that of Lower Canada, the change being very perceptible as you proceed up the river St. Lawrence. At Kingston, the season is ten or twelve days earlier than at Montreal; and at Niagara they are as much earlier than at Kingston. Indeed the difference of the seasons at Niagara and York, though distant only thirty miles, is very considerable. It is evident through all this country, that the climate

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is not more essentially determined by the latitude, than by the longitude. Here much of the surface is yet covered with water, and the remainder with thick weeds, so that the rays of the sun have very little power. Human industry appears, from experience, to diminish the inequality of the seasons, but has little or no effect in altering the average temperature. In the open country the snow disappears much sooner than in the woods: but the grain sown is thus exposed to late frosts in the autumn, and early frosts in the spring, without protection; and the ground, puffed up and loosened with frequent freezing and thawing, throws the roots of the wheat out, and it immediately perishes.

As the country gets cleared, the weather becomes more changeable, and perhaps less healthy: the ground is covered with water instead of snow; and sloppy roads are more inimical to the constitution, than extreme cold. It is remarked in Canada, that the mild open winters are the most unhealthy; and for this, no other reason can be assigned than that the greater degree of moisture engenders pleuretic complaints.

QUEST. IV.

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QUEST. IV.

How are Emigrants to get Land, on arriving in Upper Canada?

Having introduced you to the country, described its figure, and extent, and climate, it is time to point out the manner of becoming settlers. And here it is to be remarked, that it is infinitely more advantageous, both for poor and rich, to go to Canada, than to the United States; the poor emigrant gets better lands, for nothing, than he can purchase in that country. He gets them close to a settlement, and very near a good market. On reaching Upper Canada, emigrants have to chuse which of the ten districts they are desirous of remaining in. Having determined this, they enquire for the Land Board—one has been lately established for their convenience in every district; and, having attended this Board, the oath of allegiance is administered to them: they are examined, and, if their answers prove satisfactory, they are ordered 100 acres of land. The Boards are permitted to give only 100 acres of land to any applicant: their powers and instructions are to be found in the Appendix.—Many prefer going to York, the seat of government, and applying to the lieutenant-governor in council,

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either in the hope of getting a larger grant of land, from their having greater means to improve it, or from curiosity, or because they think it better to go to the fountain-head. The lands distributing to applicants are at present nowhere beyond ten or fifteen miles from the old settlements: they consist of a range of townships in the rear of those which are already granted, and which are laid out parallel to the St. Lawrence and the lakes.

When an emigrant comes to York, he reports himself at the lieutenant-governor's office; shews that he has come from some part of the United Kingdom, and is capable, by the laws of England, of holding lands. He is then permitted to take the oath of allegiance, a certificate of which is annexed to a short memorial praying for a portion of the waste lands of the crown. This petition is lodged in the council-office; and, before it is read, it is referred to the surveyor-general, to report whether the person applying has ever received any lands or order for lands before. When this report is received, the petition is then presented to the council by its clerk, which is read, and the prayer recommended to his excellency the lieutenant-governor, as the Board, which possess a discretionary power, think just and reasonable, for one or two hundred acres of land. This recommendation, when approved by the lieutenant-governor, becomes an order, and enables the clerk to issue his warrant to the surveyor-general to locate and describe the lands

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granted. A description is made out when the lands are fixed upon, which goes to the attorney-general for his fiat; returns to the surveyor-general, who transmits it to the secretary of the province, who engrosses it on vellum, attaches to it the great seal, and procures the signature of the lieutenant-governor; after which it is registered and completed, and given to the person to whom the land had been ordered. (Form of petition, see Appendix.) In extraordinary cases, the Board recommend four, six, and even so far as twelve hundred acres; but very rarely, and only on special grounds.

The lands are granted with a condition not to be disposed of for three years, and no deed can be issued till the settling duties are performed; which duties are, to clear five acres upon each hundred granted, and the half of the road in front of the same.

The settler, having procured his order for lands, and having located the same, now proceeds to perform his settling duties, which are very soon done by active men; insomuch, that many have applied for their deeds, or patents, in two months after their land had been granted in council. The facility with which property is made by settlers, (I speak at present of those who get one or two hundred acres) is truly astonishing. Mr. Fairfield passed through Kingston, with an axe on his shoulder, a small sleigh, drawn by an old horse, containing his wife

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and three children, and half a dollar in his pocket. He took a piece of land to clear, which enabled him to present his petition for land, and was granted two hundred acres. In ten years his clearing was very large: he built an excellent brick house, having long before erected a good barn; and his property was valued at two thousand pounds, or eight thousand dollars.—James Cline was granted one hundred acres of land; engaged to get out lumber for the winter season, in consideration of receiving a yoke of oxen in the spring. Went upon his land, cleared two acres, which he planted with potatoes, and one acre with Indian corn; got another acre ready for turnips. His cattle got low, and he hired himself out to mow grass, and to harvest grain; in doing which, he made forty dollars. His potatoes were a large crop, about 500 bushels, his corn was likewise good, and his turnips prodigious. Unfortunately, he sold 300 bushels of potatoes, at a quarter-dollar, in the fall; the remainder he buried till spring, at which time he sold them for half a dollar per bushel. The corn he kept for his cattle; and sold only 100 bushels, at a quarter dollar. The money that he procured for his labour and crop enabled him to purchase two cows, and to clear and fence ten acres for spring wheat, besides potatoe, corn, and turnip ground, as before. His neighbours assisted him in building a log-house and a log-barn; and he married the daughter of one of them. He redoubled his industry: in two years after, he purchased two hundred acres, adjoining

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his own one hundred, for three hundred dollars, payable by instalments of fifty dollars a-year, with interest. In a very few years he paid this up; and in twelve years he had one hundred and thirty acres cleared; had built two excellent barns, one for hay, and another for grain; and had likewise built a good substantial stone house—and lives in great comfort.

It would be endless to enumerate all the examples that occur, many more extraordinary than those mentioned. Mr. James Campbell, whose property, before he died, was worth several thousand pounds. Mr. Casey, equally opulent; or James Simpson, Esq. member of the House of Assembly, who had nothing a very few years ago, but his industry, and is now one of the most wealthy men in the province. The emigrant, who comes out possessed of industrious habits, and who does not allow himself to be led away with the ridiculous hope of finding a place where idleness may repose itself, while the earth shall produce its fruits spontaneously, will not fail of rendering himself comfortable. The happiness and prosperity of all the inhabitants of the colony depend upon their industry, and general good conduct. All visionary expectations must be thrown aside; no person will succeed who is not of sober and laborious habits.

The native of this country goes upon new lands without emotion; but to the emigrant it is, at first,

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terrific: to place himself in the midst of a wood—the trees heavy; not a ray of the sun able to penetrate; no neighbour, perhaps, within several miles, and only an axe in his hand—he is ready to despair. But he has only to persevere a very short time, and apply his strength judiciously, and in a few months he will equal a native in felling trees and clearing lands. 'You know,' said Mr. S——, 'that I was not accustomed to hard labour. Stripped of my fortune by the pressure of the times, and my own credulity, I reached York, with little or nothing in my pocket; I could work, and therefore I declined compassionate assistance. I undertook to split five thousand rails, at one dollar per hundred; the work is heavy: I commenced vigorously, and, in less than an hour, I became faint—I desisted, and wrought no more all that day. Next morning I was able to continue somewhat longer, before I experienced the same weakness—I desisted as before. Every day I was able to continue longer and longer, till I could, in about one month, work the whole day, without any particular fatigue; and although I cannot split rails or chop cord-wood so fast as a native, for one day, I will do more in a week, as I continue more regularly, and am never idle. These rails, when finished, enabled me to purchase some necessaries, and to set my farm a-going. I am now encouraged. I see the way clearly; and, after many vicissitudes, I look forward to ease and independence.'

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Every thing depends upon skill and industry. A poor man was mentioned to me, who was not very strong to clear his lands rapidly, and who seemed to get on so badly, that his neighbours thought he never would succeed; nevertheless he persevered. The first spot which he cleared he sowed with two or three pounds of apple seeds, which had been given him; these he kept clean, and well fenced from the cattle: he thinned the plants from time to time, and went on with his general improvements as fast as he was able. The third year his neighbours discovered that he had been wiser than they; for he was now in possession of an incredible number of excellent apple trees, which he sold at a shilling a piece, or so many days work on his farm per hundred. All the surrounding settlement purchased of him, as every farmer saw the great advantage of having a good orchard. By means of his nursery, he was enabled to clear as much of his small farm as he wanted, and to plant a very large orchard, to make cyder.

Sometimes four or six emigrants, who have no money, join together; and one half go upon the land, and clear as fast as they can, and half go into service, and supply provisions and necessaries to those who are clearing. In this way they get on rapidly; and when there is a house on each lot, and they have two or three yoke of oxen among them, they commonly all go upon their lands, and make

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make more by their produce than by their day's labour.

Emigrants who are able to pay their passage, and have L.100 to the good when they enter upon their land, are soon independent. This, with industry, renders it easy for them to clear a portion of their lands, and make themselves comfortable; and they have, therefore, much less cause for repining, and meet with much less distress, than those who have nothing to begin with. But such as have no means to support themselves, and have large families depending upon them, are apt to get discouraged, and to learn bad habits. With fortitude and perseverance, and the blessing of health, all may get on, although it be much more desirable to see greater numbers of those who are able, coming among us.

In regard to those who have large capitals that they wish to invest in lands and agricultural pursuits, there is no place in the world equal to Canada. They may purchase lands to any extent, in the midst of flourishing settlements; or they may obtain a grant of land, within a short distance of a settlement, from the crown. And here, comparatively speaking, they will be exposed to no privations; but may look forward with confident expectation to great prosperity and increasing comforts—animated by the consciousness of being able to bring up their children with a good education, and to leave them with ample possessions. In this

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province the settlements proceed gradually—the new ones, close to the old; the quality of the soil, and the real value of the lands, are ascertained. All the difficulties of the first improvements are, in a great measure, removed: provisions are to be found in the neighbourhood: grist and saw-mills are numerous; and even the comforts, as well as the necessaries of life, may be obtained without much trouble. But, for some emigrants, it is more eligible to purchase an improved farm, than to go immediately on new land; particularly if they happen to have families. By such purchases, they are at once able to keep their cattle and horses—to have their pasture meadow, and plough land; and in this manner they may commence farming, with very little of the inconvenience, and all the advantages, of a new settler.

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QUEST. V.

Why does the Stream of Emigration flow chiefly to the United States, and not to Canada?

The greater number are deceived; they know nothing of this country. Many leave Great Britain from political discontents; and such the province is better without. Lately, the notes of Mr. Birkbeck have excited much consideration; and all his assertions have been believed, without investigation. Though I think him a bad man (I know him only from his book), yet he is much to be pitied, for his choice is miserable; and, by this time, he begins to feel it. Mr. Birkbeck, accustomed to all the comforts, and, as it seems, much of the elegance of life, plunges, with his family, into a forest, where they have frequently to sleep under the canopy of heaven, with a blanket. He is forced to take the axe in his hand, and assist in felling the pines of which he is to make his log-house, which he builds at a great distance from any neighbour—opening to a wet plain, or prairie, in front, and an impenetrable forest in the rear. This hut is covered with bark—it has no floor but bark; for as the surrounding country is flat, there

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are no mills, and no boards to be had. Mr. Birkbeck dare not leave home, for any distance, without a guide; and his children cannot go twenty yards from the house, without being lost. He gets the most pressing of his wants supplied at an enormous expense. And now, that he is on his land, what shall he do: it is covered with trees, or it is wet and unhealthy; and if he hire people to work, the produce of the farm will never pay them? but he must have servants, and he is obliged to sit down with them, and to become their companion. Mr. Birkbeck, who was accustomed to go from one field to another, admiring his crops and his cattle, and nothing to do but to give the servants their orders for the day, and saw all his works proceeding as rapidly as he wished, now finds himself an insulated being, surrounded by a few miserable fields, taken from the bog, and full of musquetoes. His children getting sick from this unhealthy situation; and, in case of severe disease, beyond the reach of medical assistance. Is it possible to believe that, under such circumstances, he does not regret the country he has left? And let me not be told that the prospect of leaving his children a rich inheritance will turn the bitter into sweet—he is not that sort of a man; nor do I know any law of nature which urges a parent to sacrifice his own happiness, in order to confer a doubtful benefit upon his children. We allow that, after a short time, he will be surrounded with neighbours; but their society is not very agreeable: it is indeed

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dangerous, as Mr. Birkbeck himself admits. After sacrificing his connexions, his country, all his early associations and pleasing recollections, his ease and comfort, what does he gain? Some landed property, which he dies in improving; in an unhealthy situation. He may be able to leave a farm to each of his children; but of what use will they be, if not cultivated? And he will discover, in the bitterness of his heart, that this legacy is not equal to the placing them upon a farm, though taken at a rack-rent.

How different the situation of a loyal farmer, possessed of Mr. Birkbeck's substance: if he should come to this province, he need not go ten miles from a flourishing settlement, even if he went at once upon the lands granted him by the crown. But, if he purchases an improved farm, his privations will be trifling, compared to those which he must suffer in going to the back settlements of the United States, as will afterwards still more fully appear.

It should not, however, be forgotten, that, with every possible advantage of soil, neighbourhood, and climate, emigration to America, a country so distant from Great Britain, is a matter of deep and serious consideration. The persons emigrating must call in their property, break up all commerce, trade, and connexions in the country they are leaving; and if they find their expectations disappoint-

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ed in the country of their choice, they are ashamed, and perhaps unable, to return. Emigrants often fail, because they have never examined the subject properly; and find, on trial, that they do not possess the qualities necessary to insure success.—The habits, the knowledge, and accommodation of manners, which this new life requires, are not, perperhaps, natural to them—they have not the strength, the courage, and perseverance, which their new situation demands. The emigrant is not prepared to meet the difficulties which the climate, new manner of living, insects, or vermin, may bring upon him; and which, in spite of all his exertions, may frequently destroy his hopes. It is, therefore, the greatest cruelty to state the matter partially: and, while the advantages of removing from the old to the new world are drawn in the most fascinating colours, to conceal the privations, and sacrifices, which must be made; and the many chances of failure, which may be opposed to that of success.

We shall have occasion to prove, by the most undeniable evidence, that Upper Canada offers to emigrants advantages vastly superior to any portion of the United States; but we would still admonish all who are thinking to leave their native country, to examine the matter with severe minuteness: not to be led away by golden dreams; and to prepare themselves, should they decide upon going, to meet many discouragements from sickness, from different manners, hard labour, and pri-

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vations of various kinds. Yet, though no step can be so important as that of leaving one's native country for ever, it is to be feared that such a step is taken without due consideration. The fancy is deluded with golden dreams: the farmers in America are owners of the soil on which they live; they have no rents to pay; no tax-gatherer at their doors; possessing a noble independence, they acknowledge no superiority, but genius and merit. These are high sounding things, but more specious than solid. Before a man allows himself to be deluded by them, he should remember, that it is no great hardship to pay rent, if his produce fetch three times the price in England that it does in America. That the difficulty of bringing his things to market, and the dearness of his purchases, produce, united, a tax, not perhaps inferior to what he has paid at home, and attended with many difficulties, which he never experienced. That the facilities of intercourse by good roads and canals, by saving time, and the tear and wear of his carriages and cattle, are worth a very considerable sum. That, in removing from his native country, he is leaving the improvements of a thousand years, to encounter all the rudeness of nature; that he is risking his own happiness, and that of his children, by a step which cannot be retraced; and plunging into a new society, whose manners and habits are different from his own; and that he will have every thing to learn in the midst of strangers.

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When a man has, after mature deliberation, determined to emigrate, which various considerations may, in particular cases, render prudent, his next question is, Where shall he go—to the United States, or to Canada? We shall suppose the persons emigrating to be friends to the British constitution; for if they are not, there is no question; because levellers and democrats will find themselves in a bad situation in coming to Canada, as they will find no kindred spirits there. But though we can willingly spare such as these, to lose good subjects is a serious evil to the empire; and to lose them through ignorance, and the want of that information which it is in our power to give them, is a folly, as well as an evil.

I am persuaded, that all emigrants, of the description we mention, would rather prefer to remain under their own government, than to live under and swear allegiance to another, provided no greater sacrifices were required in going to the one than to the other. I am indeed quite certain, that many would consent willingly to a considerable sacrifice for this advantage, so agreeable to their feelings and habits; but we shall shew that no such sacrifice is required, and that their interest, as well as inclination, when duly considered, will lead them to Upper Canada?

In going to the United States, we have Mr. Birkbeck's authority, that 'no good settlement

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can be made east of the Alleghany mountains, or in the Atlantic States.' The lands are now so dear, as to be, in general, far beyond the reach of common emigrants, who have seldom much left after landing in America.

Suppose two families to land in America—one at New York, or Philadelphia, on the way to Mr. Birkbeck's settlement; and one at Quebec, on the way to Upper Canada.

	Miles.
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, -	320
From Pittsburgh, down the Ohio, to Shawanoe Town, - - - -	1200
From Shawanoe Town to Mr. Birkbeck's settlement,	50
	1570

Expense of a family travelling this rout, supposing the family to consist of ten persons, and to carry with them two tons of goods:

	Dollars.
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, at eight dollars per cwt. - - - -	320
The expense of the family, who accompany the waggon, at one dollar each per day,	100
Carried over, - - -	420

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	Dollars.
Brought over, - -	420
From Pittsburgh to Shawanoe, by water, down the Ohio, 1200 miles. An ark, or large scow, must be purchased, hands hired to go down, and they must be paid to return, as much as from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, - - -	420
From Shawanoe Town to Mr. Birkbeck, for baggage and persons, - -	100
	940
To purchase two hundred acres of land, at two dollars per acre, - - -	400
Total expences, - -	1340

The same family, landed at Quebec,

Pays, to Montreal, 200 miles, two dollars each, - - - -	20
For the goods, - - - -	12
From Montreal to Kingston, 220 miles, up the river St. Lawrence, goods and persons, for the batteau can take all, -	100
If the family proceed to York, which is seldom necessary, as Kingston is 150 miles within the province, and lands in its neighbourhood to be sold or granted, there will be an additional expense of	80
Carried over, - - -	212

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	Dollars.
Brought forward, - -	212
To such a family, possessed of property, government might grant 200 acres, on paying fees, about - - -	70
Or it may be purchased at two dollars per acre, - - - -	130
Total expences, - -	412

From this calculation it is seen, that the settler, with his large family, by coming to Upper Canada, instead of joining Mr. Birkbeck, even if he purchases his lands at the same price, saves 928 dollars, which will enable him to clear a large portion of his farm, stock it, and build a comfortable house; and if he be granted the land, instead of purchasing it, there is a further saving of 130 dollars.

Let us now see what the produce at Mr. Birkbeck's settlement, in the Illinois and in Upper Canada, will command in the market; for, notwithstanding the greatness of the first saving, in coming to Upper Canada, if the markets be inferior, it might soon be balanced.

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Illinois.				Upper Canada.			
Wheat, per bushel,	L.0	3	9	Wheat, per bushel,	L.0	5	0
Indian corn, -	0	1	1	Indian corn, -	0	4	0
Oats, - -	0	1	6	Oats, - -	0	2	6
Hay, per ton, -	1	19	0	Hay, per ton, -	2	10	0
Butter, per lb. -	0	0	7	Butter, per lb. -	0	1	3
Cheese, - -	0	1	3	Cheese, - -	0	0	10
Fowls, per couple,	0	1	7	Fowls, per couple,	0	1	6
	L.2	8	9		L.3	5	1

N.B. These prices, taken from Mr. Birkbeck's book, are L.30 per cent. above the truth.

From this table it is manifest, that the produce raised in Upper Canada sells at an advance of upwards of 30 per cent. on what the same can be sold in the Illinois territory, supposing Mr. Birkbeck's prices correct, which they are not, being much too high. The vast advantage, therefore, in coming to Upper Canada, must appear manifest.

It may by some be said, that the families are too numerous, as there are few that consist of ten persons; but the result will be proportionally the same, whatever the number be; and if we suppose them to consist of persons in comfortable circumstances in their own country, they will commonly bring servants with them, by which the average will be still greater. But this is of no moment; the difference of expense in travelling 500 miles, or 1570, is sufficiently clear.

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We must add, to the disadvantage of Mr. Birkbeck's farmer, the dearness of all those articles which he has to purchase; for his distance from the sea-coast and market operates in two ways to his disadvantage. 'His produce is low, and the 'goods from the shop are dear: the shop-keeper, 'who is at a great distance from the place where 'the articles he deals in are procured, will add to 'the price, when he disposes of them, the additional 'expense of bringing, and the time lost in procur-'ing them. To him who is obliged to take a jour-'ney of 1600 miles to procure his articles of mer-'chandize, the cost and trouble must be very 'great; and all this he makes the consumer pay. 'The journey which Mr. Birkbeck's merchant is 'obliged to take is a very serious one, compared 'to that of the merchant of York or Niagara. The 'latter, in consequence of his situation, can trade 'with a smaller capital than the former; because 'he can at any time procure a fresh supply in a few 'days, while the former can lay in a stock of goods 'only once a-year. Now, all these difficulties are 'to be paid for by the farmers and mechanics, 'who consume the articles imported: the differ-'ence to them, in the course of a twelvemonth, by 'receiving less for the articles they sell, and paying 'more for those they purchase, will be found to be 'very great.

'It is not merely the quantum he shall raise, but 'the sum he shall get for it, which constitutes the

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'farmer's advantage. It is not simply to get enough 'to eat and drink that is to bound the desires of 'the farmer; it is to procure the means of convert-'ing his log-cabin into an handsome and convenient 'house,—to erect a large barn for his grain, and 'suitable buildings for his cattle,—to educate his 'children,—and, as he grows old, to enjoy the sa-'tisfaction of finding that his industry has supplied 'the comforts of life, and enabled him to satisfy 'the wants of society—wants to which we are in-'debted for the amelioration of mankind.'

In the selection of a place of residence in a new country, it is very important to take into view the ultimate market for the farmer's produce.—While the country is settling, there will be no difficulty; for the increasing population will demand all the supplies that can be raised. But the prudent settler will look beyond that period, and consider what he shall do when every one raises more grain than he will be able to consume. In that case, vicinity to market, and facility of transportation, are all important. Now, the produce of Upper Canada can be sent to Montreal, one of the best markets in America, in five or six days, at a trifling expense, which is yearly diminishing as the waters are improved. Very different is the case with the farmer in the western division of the United States: the immense distance which grain has to be sent, occasions the expense to be so great, as frequently to equal, and

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sometimes exceed, the price offered when it reaches the market. The more that this statement is examined, the more correct it will be found, and the superior advantages of Canada will appear in a stronger light; but, having become a landholder, it is time to instruct the emigrant how he is to make his living out of it.

QUEST. VI.

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QUEST. VI.

How is Land Cleared?

The first thing is, to cut down the under-wood, or, as it is commonly called, brush, as close to the ground as possible. The trees are then cut down, as much as can be done in one direction; and they are chopped up into lengths of eight or ten feet, to enable them to be drawn together in order to be burnt. Soon after, and sometimes immediately, the brush and trees are collected into masses, which, being set on fire, the tops and limbs are commonly burnt, leaving the logs. When the fire is completely extinguished, the settler goes with his oxen, and draws all the remaining logs together, a second time, in heaps; they are again set on fire, and this second burning almost always consumes them.—When the timber is cut down, and ready for burning, it is often called fallow in this country. The logs are piled during the day, and towards evening they are set on fire, and are generally suffered to burn, unattended, in the night; at which time, the burning masses, through a large extent of country, present a brilliant spectacle: and when it is considered that these are the first steps towards reduc-

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ing a wilderness into a fruitful country, the scenery becomes powerfully interesting.

The poor settlers are often found fault with for the little taste which they shew in clearing land. They make no reservation or selection of grove, to serve hereafter as a shelter from the sun for both man and beast: the woods are indiscriminately hewn down, and cast into the fire; and it is left to another generation to find out the inconvenience of this general destruction of timber. But it may be remarked, that trees left solitary, or even in small patches or groves, are soon blown down; for the roots are commonly near the surface, and do not enter deep into the ground. There is little chance of any, except very young trees, living; and they require more attention than the poor farmer, who is exerting himself for a subsistence, can well spare.

Those farmers who go upon their lands full-handed, may attend to the preservation of the beautiful and the picturesque; but even they will, at first, be put to serious inconvenience by such patches. They are a harbour for vermin of various kinds; and especially for birds, which destroy the fruit of the orchards, and devour the grain as soon as sown.

To have clearing done in this manner, which is the most expensive, will cost, with fencing, from

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twelve to twenty dollars per acre, according as the timber is thick and heavy. But even this expense, together with all others, of seed, sowing, harvesting, &c. is often repaid by the first crop, which is raised through all this province, for the first time, without the trouble of plowing: the grain is merely sown on the newly cleared land, and harrowed in. A stranger is filled with surprise to see ground, full of roots and stumps, producing such crops; but the fact is so.

Many of the settlers, instead of clearing the ground entirely, leave the heavier trees standing, having first girdled them, as it is termed, or cut a deep notch round the tree, four or five feet from the ground; this forming a circle round the trees, the ascent of the sap is prevented, and they die in one or two years: the under-wood and smaller timber is burnt up as before, and the ground sown and harrowed. The crop is not, however, so good, as the shade of the standing trees impedes vegetation. This mode of clearing is, on the whole, more profitable, but not so elegant as the former; but, as it may be done at half the expense, and the settler is anxious to raise provisions for his family, it is frequently adopted. Many may come to this country who are able to pay for the harder part of the work, or who would choose to pay for the clearing and fencing of the first few acres. We give a table of the expense of clearing, fencing, sowing, and harvesting an acre, when the whole is paid for in

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money—balancing the account with the produce, which hardly ever fails to be a good crop.

Clearing and fencing one acre, -	L.3	15	0
One bushel of wheat sown, - -	0	5	0
Harrowing, (it gets no ploughing) -	0	10	0
Harvesting, - - -	0	10	0
Threshing, - - -	0	10	0
	L.5	10	0
If the ground be prepared as it ought to be, this expense may be safely incurred, for the crop, estimated at 24 bushels, at one dollar, or 5 shillings per bushel, - - -	L.6	0	0
Leaving a profit of -	L.0	10	0

Other statements might be given, leaving a much greater profit: some persons having twenty-seven and thirty bushels, for their first crop, per acre; examples are even found of forty bushels. All accounts agree in saying, that the first crop will defray the expense of clearing and fencing. According to this table, which is the least, the profits on clearing one hundred acres would be two hundred dollars, or L.50, independent of the additional value given to the land, which would be equal to ten hundred dollars, or L.250 more—making, al-

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gether, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, after defraying all expense, or L.350.

If we take the largest crop, the profits would amount to three thousand dollars, viz.:

The expense of clearing and fencing one acre, as before, - - -	L.5	10	0
Crop, 40 bushels, at 5s. a bushel, -	10	0	0

Giving a profit of 18 dollars, or L.4 10s. per acre: on one hundred acres, 1800 dollars, or L.450; to which add the improved value of the land, ten hundred dollars, or L.250, equal to L.700: so that more than one hundred per cent. would be cleared on the capital employed.

These are facts which every settler here appears to be acquainted with. The great increase of the value of land in this country, where the soil is almost universally good, and the situation favourable for the sale of the articles raised, is almost incredible.

We have already mentioned that these calculations are made upon the most expensive mode of clearing, which is by burning the timber whilst green.

A great saving of immediate expense may be made by cutting down the light timber, and girdling the heavy, leaving it standing two or three

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years before it is burnt; in consequence of which, it becomes dry, and one half the labour of burning is saved.

A settler, coming to Upper Canada, sees the great body of the people engaged in agriculture. He perceives that where settlements are just forming, agriculture has a rude and wild appearance, compared to what it is in the old and well cultivated settlements. In the latter, the business of the farmer is to cultivate the farms which have already been greatly improved; and by the application of more labour and attention, and skilful management of rotation of crops, and manure, to increase the quantity of produce; and, consequently, the profit.

In the new settlement, the first business of the husbandman is to cut down the woods, to clear up the lands, to sow them with grain, to erect the necessary buildings, and open roads; and thus to connect and form a communication between this and old settlements. Amidst the hard living, and hard labour, that attend his rude cultivation, the settler has certainly the most flattering prospects and encouragements.

One hundred acres of land cost him only about L.6, if granted by government, and cannot, if purchased, exceed L.50; frequently one-fourth of that sum, which he can spare, if a young man, from the

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wages of two years. When he comes to apply his labour to his own land, the result is very profitable. The first crop of wheat, as has been stated, more than pays him for all the expense he has been at in clearing up, sowing, and fencing his land; and, at the same time, increases its value ten or twelve times. In this way every day's labour spent in clearing up the land is rewarded doubly: first, in the grain which it produces; and, secondly, in the value of the cleared land above that which is still in a state of nature.

An acre of land, which, in its natural state, costs him one shilling, is in one year made of that value that it will afterwards annually produce for him twenty or twenty-five bushels of wheat, or other kinds of produce, of equal value.

From this it appears that the profits attending labour, in a new settlement, are the greatest that can ever take place in agriculture. The labourer constantly receives double wages. He receives high wages in the produce of his corn and wheat; and he receives much higher wages in the annual addition of a new tract of cultivated land to his farm.

This double wages, nature, with great benevolence, assigns to the man of industry, when he first makes a settlement in the uncultivated lands of Canada.

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In two or three years, he acquires a very comfortable and independent subsistence for a family, derived from no other source but the earth, and his own industry.

In some excursions which we made, we saw the first struggles of the new settler. As soon as he gets a little Indian corn and a few potatoes in the ground, he endeavours to put up a log-house: accordingly, he chooses a spot most convenient for his residence, and cuts down trees of a suitable size for his cabin. These he cuts into lengths; the most common dimensions of the first building are 18 feet long by 16 broad; and it is so built as to become the kitchen of a superior house to be erected in its front, when the settler has enlarged his clearing, and got a little more forward in the world. After cutting a sufficient number of logs, his neighbours assemble, and raise the building for him, by laying the logs in a rectangular figure, with the ends notched, so as to interlock with one another, by which means the whole are secured and braced together. The spaces for the door and windows are then cut through; and towards winter, the interstices, or openings between the logs, are chinked, that is, filled with pieces of wood, and mudded, or daubed with plaister of common mud. It is covered with bark; and, where mills are distant, or the newness of the country makes it difficult to get out to the roads which lead to them, the floor is likewise covered with bark. The chimney is then

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built spacious, with a few stones for the back, to prevent the fire communicating with the logs, which nevertheless it often does; and log-houses are frequently burnt. Seldom any accident happens, and the smallness of their value renders the loss inconsiderable. When time and circumstances admit, and saw-mills are accessible, a frame-house is built, and covered neatly with boards, planed and painted.

The next important thing with the new settler, is to have protection for his grain; and if it be at all practicable, he gets a frame-barn, covered with rough boards; the most common dimensions are fifty feet long, by forty wide. Such a building is finished with stables at both ends, for horses and cattle; and costs, including materials, about three hundred dollars. In some places it may be a little more, in others a little less, according as you are distant from or near a saw-mill. You frequently find a farmer, possessed of a magnificent barn, full of grain, still living in his first log-house, which, after a few years, looks wretched; but it is always the case that the most industrious farmers build a good barn, before they think of a comfortable house; and to reverse this order, is considered a sign of idleness, and want of proper management.

The first public building for a new settlement is a saw-mill. To erect a good one, with a single saw, capable of cutting two thousand feet per day,

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may cost from three to six hundred dollars, or from L.75 to L.150. The neighbours bring their logs with their teams to the mill, and carry home half the quantity of boards which they make, leaving the other half with the miller.

Pine boards are to be had at eight dollars, or two pounds, per thousand feet, at the mill; and at some distance, they are delivered at ten. These are average prices; for sometimes they sell much higher, and again lower, when the market happens to be overstocked. But in a new settlement, there is always a great demand for boards; and the proprietors of the saw-mills are so far from having any to export, that they are not able to supply their neighbours.

Cherry, oak, and walnut boards, which make beautiful furniture, especially the cherry, which is little inferior to mahogany, are sold for about one half more than pine boards.

All buildings, after you leave the first log-house, are covered with shingles: these are made of white pine, split thin, commonly 18 inches long, and from 6 to 12 broad; they are lapped over each other, like slates, four, five, or six inches, to the weather. They cost from ten to fifteen shillings per thousand, and compose a roof impenetrable to rain, when well laid on; but they are much exposed to fire.

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Fences, through the whole country, with the exception of little gardens, and along the fronts of houses, are the ugliest feature that strikes your eye; even worse than the stumps of trees, with which the fields are full. They are made at first, in many places, with logs, of about twelve feet in length, placed in a zig-zag manner, with their ends resting on each other, to the height of five feet. This sort of fence has a very rude appearance, though it may serve for a while, and save some trouble in burning. But most settlers split the logs into what they call rails, and lay them up in the same manner as the logs, with stakes at the angles, on which heavier rails are placed, to steady the whole fence. In some parts of the country they are improving upon this mode of fencing, and making it straight, with posts; but the labour and time necessary will prevent it from being generally adopted for many years.

Englishmen are more offended with the fences than with any thing they see in this new country; and certainly, when compared to walls and hedges, they have but a slovenly appearance. They are soon, however, reconciled to them, when they discover the easiness with which they can be made, and the amazing expense of walls. As for hedges, they would be extremely inconvenient, on account of harbouring vermin, in a new country: when the country is open, it may become different. It

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is said, that around Boston and New York, they are just commencing hedges, and are succeeding well.

QUEST. VII.

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QUEST. VII.

The Land being Cleared, what will it produce?

Most strangers of intelligence, who have travelled through the province of Upper Canada, have freely admitted, that they have never seen so great a body of good land. Travel in what direction you please, it is seldom that you come to a tract that will not most abundantly pay for its cultivation. The different grains are raised here, that are common in England, together with Indian corn, or maize, which cannot be cultivated in Great Britain.

1. *Indian corn.*—When corn is spoken of here, this is the kind always meant; for other grain is called by its specific name. It is planted in hills, about three, and sometimes four, feet apart: two, three, or four stalks, grow in each hill, to the height of five, six, or even eight feet; and bear on their sides three or four ears, nearly a foot long, and as thick as a man's wrist, enveloped in a husk. The top of the stalk is surmounted with a large tassel; and the plant, when growing, has a very rich and beautiful appearance. The hills are commonly hoed; but, with good farmers, the plough is in-

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troduced, as soon as the stumps permit. When the ears are in a milky state, before the grain is ripe, they are boiled, and the green corn eaten with butter and salt, which is considered a great delicacy. When ripe, it is ground, and made into bread or cakes; and by some the meal is mixed with rye, and made into bread. Many are fond of the meal boiled to the consistency of hasty pudding, and eaten with milk, and molasses and butter. The grain is sometimes ground very coarsely, so as to break it into three or four parts, and used in soups: in this state it is called hominy; or the hull or bran is taken off, by steeping it in a lye of wood-ashes. The stalks and leaves afford an excellent fodder for cattle; and the grain itself is excellent for fattening cattle, hogs, and poultry.

2. Oats are lighter than in England; but forty and fifty bushels an acre is not an uncommon crop.

3. Buck wheat, or French wheat, is raised on poor lands. It is most commonly used to feed poultry; ground, it may be given to all animals, particularly to hogs, with advantage. The meal is sometimes made into cakes; and considered by many, if steeped in butter, a great luxury.

4. Potatoes are an abundant crop, and almost always certain; they are, in general, dry and good, and easily raised. You have only to make a small hole for the seed, in new ground, to drop them,

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and cover them. If you have time to hoe them after they come up, the better crop; but if not, the produce will still be very great.

Rye, barley, peas, beans, are raised abundantly. Flax grows well; and tolerable tobacco may be raised. Hemp has been frequently recommended, and great expectations have been entertained of its progressive cultivation. The difficulties of raising it in Canada are not insuperable, but they will not be very soon removed. It is supposed that Great Britain requires annually 30,000 tons of hemp. That there are lands of good soil, sufficient to raise ten times that quantity, cannot be denied; but, till the population is more increased, and mills are established for breaking the seeds, this production will not be cultivated to any extent.

Estimate of the expense of three acres of land cultivated with hemp in Upper Canada:

1. Ploughing, at 12s. 6d. per acre,	L.	1	17	6
2. The second and third ploughing, -		2	0	0
3. Nine bushels of seed, at 12s. -		5	8	0
4. Sowing, covering seed, and water furrowing, - - -		1	10	0
5. Pulling, 16 days work, at 5s. per day,		4	0	0
6. Boarding the labourer 16 days, -		2	0	0
7. Drawing and bundling, two days,		1	0	0
Carried forward, -	L.	17	15	6

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Brought forward, -	L.17	15	6
8. Carting to and from the water, -	1	0	0
9. Watering, grassing, drying, and housing, - - -	3	10	0
10. Dressing one ton, at four days every 100 cwt. - - -	20	0	0
11. Boarding during time of dressing, being 80 days, - - -	10	0	0
12. Rent of land, - -	0	15	0
	L.53	0	6
By one ton of hemp, at L.2 per cwt.	40	0	0
By which the farmer loses -	L.13	0	6

The great item of expense is that of dressing the hemp, and boarding the labourer while employed. Were mills erected, this part of the business, which at present costs L.30, might be done for five or six pounds; in which case, the culture of hemp would be profitable; and the farmer clear about L.12 on every ton, which would be a very fair reward for his trouble. And as this would be so much profit, after defraying all expences, and paying him well for his individual labour, the cultivation of hemp might soon be introduced.

Wheat, and the average quantity per acre, has been already noticed. The grass, which is sown, grows abundantly; but little attention has been

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paid to the best sorts. Almost the only one in the country is Timothy. Red clover, where it is sown, grows luxuriantly. The white clover appears a natural grass of the country; for, though not sown, it covers every field and road-side, where the land has been neglected. Any field is turned into a meadow, without much regard to its position; and when laid down with grass, readily yields from one to two tons per acre.

When the settler has made a clearing upon his farm, he begins to think of a kitchen-garden; and if he or his family attend to it, he will be well supplied with turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, pumpkins, squashes; and, by a little additional care, with strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, cucumbers, musk melons, water melons, tamatas, and all the esculent herbs of Europe.

The orchards produce apples, pears, cherries; and, in the western parts of the province, quinces, peaches, nectarines, and apricots in addition.

The question, What will the land produce? is thus sufficiently answered. It produces all the necessaries, and enables the owner, if industrious, to purchase all the comforts of life. It does more—it enables the parents to provide for their children, without care or anxiety: every industrious and sober farmer grows rich. Indeed all that he has to do is to go to a new settlement, where the soil is

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of a good quality, and either purchase or acquire a grant of one hundred acres; and if he clear it gradually, so as to maintain himself on it, the rapid rise of land will, in a few years, make him wealthy. But if he exert himself, he will have a very considerable portion of surplus produce to dispose of; and then he will be able to purchase lands for his sons, as they come of age, and to settle them all on their farms before he gets old; detaining the youngest son on the homestead, to assist him in his old age, and to inherit his property after his death, which is the common custom of the country. The wealth acquired by industrious farmers will be more clearly seen by the following list, given to my brother by a respectable yeoman, in the course of a few minutes. They are all of Mr. Young's acquaintance; and he said that he could have doubled, nay trebled, the catalogue, with a little recollection. They are men who had nothing when they commenced.

Mr. James Young, the person who gave the following list, lives in the township of Ameliasburgh; has three children; began upon a wild lot of 200 acres, about seventeen years ago, without any property; paid for his land; and reckons his property, in mills, lands cultivated, and wild, worth 15,000 dollars, or L.3750.

Mr. Robert Charles Wilkins, his neighbour, has 5 children, and possesses property to the same value.

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Mr. Zaccheus Burnham had perhaps one hundred dollars, or L.25, when he began, about twenty years ago; has five children; and has accumulated property worth 20,000 dollars, or L.5000.

Mr. Thomas Dempsey had only his axe; cultivated a farm of 200 acres; has been labouring upon it about twenty-five years; and is supposed to be worth 8000 dollars, or L.2000.

Mr. Peter Crouter had L.75, or 300 dollars, when he commenced; purchased a lot of 200 acres, cleared it, and paid for it; and is now worth about L.1250, or 5000 dollars; he has ten children—lives in Ameliasburgh township.

Mr. Henry Radner had no property when he began, twenty years ago; has had eight children; and is worth L.1250, or 5000 dollars.

Mr. Owen P. Roblin had little or no property when he commenced twenty years ago; has ten children; and is supposed to be worth L.2500, or 10,000 dollars.

Mr. Henry Tyce had no property when he began eighteen years ago; has nine children; and has property worth L.1250, or 5000 dollars.

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Mr. George Cunningham had a shade when he began; has six children; and is worth L.1750, or 7000 dollars.

For perspicuity, and to save room, we place the residue of the list furnished in the form of

A TABLE.

Names.	No. of children.	Value of Property.		Years settled.	Townships.
		L.	Doll.		
Daniel Gerough	6	1,000 or	4,000	17	Amelissburg
James Pierson	4	1,000 —	4,000	15	Amelissburg
Josiah Proctor	6	1,500 —	6,000	9	Cramahe
Joseph Keeller	3	6,250 —	25,000	20	Cramahe
Ezekiel Lawrence	2	2,000 —	8,000	20	
Thomas Jones	10	2,000 —	8,000	20	Sydney
Abel Gilbert	8	3,750 —	15,000	25	Sydney
Reuben White	8	2,500 —	10,000	16	Sydney
John Roe	5	3,000 —	12,000	16	Sydney
Jacob W. Myers	7	2,000 —	8,000	18	Sydney
Joseph Pheloy	8	2,000 —	8,000	18	Haldimand
Joseph Philips	6	1,500 —	6,000	20	Haldimand
John Grover	6	2,000 —	8,000	15	Haldimand
John D. Smith	6	5,000 —	20,000	15	Hope
Isaac Carret	7	1,500 —	6,000	20	Hope
John Stevenson	8	5,000 —	20,000	28	Hallowell
16 heads of families	100	42,000—	168,000		

In giving these names, I desired Mr. Young to be particularly careful not to mention any person who had a capital to begin with. All these people are well known to him, and by far the greater number are neighbours. They had no chances su-

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perior to what all may still have; and the whole that they are worth has been obtained by patient industry.

It may indeed be remarked generally of Upper Canada, that, having been first settled by loyalists and disbanded soldiers, who were all poor, every person who is now in good circumstances owes it entirely to his own industry, or that of his father. And no person of health and strength need be afraid, if he once resolutely determines to emigrate, to become, in time, independent and rich.

As far, then, as respects the physical wants of emigrants, Upper Canada is far superior to the United States; but there are matters on which our happiness essentially depends, which require explanation. The state of religion and education, of society, of the laws and government, &c. But the steam-boat is just sailing to Niagara; and my brother, to whom I am indebted for the greater part of the information already communicated, accompanies me, to see the falls; and promises to answer the remainder of my queries as well as he can, when I return to York.

June 23d, 1819. There were very few passengers in the steam-boat; and six hours took us to Niagara. As we were walking on the deck, Captain Tuckey's Narrative became the subject of conversation, for one of the gentlemen happened to have

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it in his hand. My brother remarked, that one could not read the melancholy issue of this expedition, without lamenting the unhappy sufferers; and the more so, as, by proper arrangements, their deaths might have been prevented, and the great object of the expedition accomplished. This remark excited attention, and he was requested to explain.

The utmost extent to which Captain Tuckey reached did not exceed two hundred miles in a direct line, or two hundred and eighty from the mouth of the river, including its windings.

The ships, on the 8th July, tried to double Shark Point; and on the 10th September, Capt. Tuckey was obliged to return. The deaths were occasioned by fatigue; and they were prevented from getting forward from the want of provisions, and not having the means of advancing within themselves.

The ship Congo was only ten miles up the river, on the 18th July; so that ten days were spent in proceeding ten miles. When recourse was had to the boats, their progress was still slow; and when they approached the Rapids, or Falls of Yellala, the boats became useless, and they were forced to march by land. This again obliged them to hire natives to carry their baggage, by which they were made completely dependent on their caprice for their future progress.

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The provisions which they procured from the inhabitants of the country cost prices so enormous, that the ships could not have carried articles sufficient to purchase food, at the same rate, for two months more.

In order to succeed in this expedition, it is necessary,

1st, That the party be completely independent of the natives, *i. e.* have provisions and the means of transport within themselves.

2d, That the party be sufficient for defence, and well armed.

3d, That it proceed in six days as far as Captain Tuckey did in two months.

4th, That, as the first object is to ascertain the geography, the greatest expedition may be used in passing into the interior. In returning, if it be thought prudent to return by the same route, more time may be taken.

To effect these purposes, employ canoes used by the fur traders in traversing the vast continent of America.

Let four north-west canoes be brought to England, with picked crews of twelve men each; let

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them be put on board a vessel, and transported to the mouth of the river Zaire. These canoes carry twenty men each, with provisions and necessaries for four months. The provisions to consist of pemican, which can be packed in the usual manner. The men belonging to each canoe under regular officers, of determined resolution; and the whole under one commander. Every person, capable, on an emergency, of using his arms. A sufficient stock of presents for the natives would not occupy much room, as they might consist of such shewy articles as attract the notice of barbarians.

Such an expedition would be independent of the natives in every respect; adopting the same method of voyaging which is done in North America, no impediment could stop them. When they come to a rapid, they stem it with ease; when to a fall, they instantly land, and carry canoe, provisions, and baggage, around it. The different articles being made up in packages of 80 or 90 lbs. weight, the crews transport them over a carrying place with uncommon expedition.

As the crews would be select, and well officered and appointed, there would be nothing to fear from the natives through whose territories they passed: they might alarm, but they would be respected; and this respect would most generally change into regard, if they were conciliating.

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But the rapidity of movement which this mode of conveyance possesses, is its greatest recommendation. The north-west voyagers go from 70 to 80 miles a-day, for many days together, in spite of every impediment from rapids and carrying places, which are numerous. But we shall suppose that this expedition proceeds only 60 miles on an average per day, and less than this can never happen; and in two months it will have traversed the continent of Africa, and have provisions enough to return, should no supplies be received from the natives.

In five days such an expedition would be farther advanced than Captain Tuckey was in two months; and should any difficulty happen with the natives, the canoes would proceed with such velocity, that they could never be overtaken. Instruments for taking the proper observations could very easily be carried with them. The crews should be principally Canadians, because they are accustomed to such voyages, and can not only bear fatigue of this sort better than most other men, but can be more easily kept in order.

The approach to Niagara is very fine: on one side, the town is rising from its ashes with great rapidity; and on the other, the American fort presents itself, handsomely repaired since the peace—a majestic river rolling between them.

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On landing, we hired a carriage to attend us round the town, and take us to the falls. In the town, we saw nothing so remarkable as the contrast between the church and jail: the former entirely out of repair, and most discreditable to the people; the latter, the most splendid building in Upper Canada.

The ride to the Falls from Niagara is very fine. In proceeding to Queenston, you think you are passing through a very old country: the river, in sight all the way, appears exceedingly noble; houses are thick, and the lands in a good state of cultivation. Queenston has become famous by the death of the gallant General Brock, who was killed on the 13th October, 1812, bravely repulsing the landing of the enemy. His body is interred under one of the bastions of Fort George at Niagara, without any stone or memorial to mark the spot where the saviour of Upper Canada lies. It is said that the legislature, some years ago, voted one thousand pounds for a monument, and that a committee was appointed to procure and set it up; but nothing has been done. Such conduct requires explanation. Was the sum too small? It might have been easily increased by private contributions; and, till the monument is erected, the province is disgraced. On looking at the bastion where the General and his gallant Aid-de-camp are buried, I attempted the draught of an inscription for the monument, should it ever be built.

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Why calls this bastion forth the patriot sigh,
And starts the tear from beauty's swelling eye?
Within its breast intrepid BROCK is laid;
A tomb according with the mighty dead:
Whose soul, devoted to his country's cause,
In deeds of glory sought her just applause.
Enroll'd with Abercrombie, Wolfe, and Moore,
No lapse of time his merits shall obscure:
Fresh shall they burn in each Canadian heart,
And all their pure and living fires impart.
A youthful friend rests by the hero's side;
Their mutual love death sought not to divide.
The Muse that gives her BROCK to deathless fame,
Shall in the wreath entwine M'DONNEL'S name.

It is supposed that the Falls of Niagara commenced at Queenston, though they have gone seven miles further back. The banks of the river give some weight to this supposition: they are chiefly soft strata, mixed with stones, which water could soon wash away. After rising the Queenston heights, the country becomes as level as below them. There is an appearance of a mountain on one side only, and the land beyond it is called a table land.

We passed Lundy's Lane, on going to the Falls, where General Drummond, with a very small part of his forces, fought the whole of General Brown's army, on the evening of the 25th July, 1814, and beat him off the field. Next morning the American

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army fled, burning and destroying their provisions and baggage, towards Fort Erie, claiming, nevertheless, a glorious victory. As it was difficult to get even their countrymen to believe that they had gained a victory by running away, some of their generals offered to give evidence of its truth; but, being parties concerned, there was still a demur. On reaching the Falls, I found the bed of the river a solid rock of lime-stone, so that their progress backward must be very slow; but that their appearance changes greatly is evident from the concurrent testimony of the neighbouring inhabitants, and the vast portions of the rock which are now and then falling down. Wishing to go below, I clambered down the precipice, about half a mile from the Falls; but my brother not feeling a sufficient confidence to follow me, I soon returned, and we proceeded to Black Rock.

The ride still continues beautiful along the river, but the country is rather flat. It was dark by the time we reached Black Rock; we therefore put up for the night—determined to visit Buffalo, on the American side, in the morning.

June 25, passed the river at six o'clock, which is here very rapid; walked to Buffalo, distant from the ferry nearly two miles. The town increases wonderfully: the houses, many of them elegant, the greater number of brick, almost all erected since the war; for this town had the misfortune to

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be burnt, in retaliation for the burning of Niagara. Breakfasted at Landen's. Met a very intelligent farmer, who lives about fourteen miles from Buffaloe, on the shore of Lake Erie. This gentleman had just returned from a journey of nearly four thousand miles, to look for a new settlement. Are you not comfortable? Yes; but I had a good chance of selling my improvement, and I wished to purchase a larger track of land. You are too old to think of a new settlement. But my children. Well, what success? I went through the States of Ohio, Missouri, and the Illinois, but I saw little advantage in changing; the people, in most places, were squalid and miserable: some had large crops, but no market. How do you like the prairies? Some of them are rich and dry in the upper parts of the Missouri; but they are commonly wet and unhealthy in the State of Illinois. How can you account for trees not growing upon them? The shallowness of the soil: yet in some the soil is deep, and no trees grow. The greater part of the Illinois is flat and marshy; no streams for mills. The tide of emigration is taking a different direction, to the Alabama and Missouri territories. Indeed the miseries which most of the new settlers from old America have to suffer, from sickness, and the want of all those comforts to which they have been accustomed, begin to be known, and have checked emigration to a very considerable degree. For my part, rather shame, than a desire to remove, induced me to make a conditional bargain for

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about two thousand acres of land in Missouri State; but, on my return, I found it impossible to dispose of my farm, and I am well pleased; for I shall be more comfortable to remain.

He complained bitterly of the banks: one at Buffaloe had just failed, and ruined half the neighbourhood. I am come to town to-day to pay five hundred dollars, for putting my name on the back of a bit of paper, for my next neighbour, who requested this favour for three days only. The banks induce people to get into their debt, and ruin follows.

There are two booksellers in Buffaloe, each offering for sale a large assortment of books, many of them well bound, and valuable. One small work, entitled 'Letters from the British Settlement in Pennsylvania,' attracted my attention, and I purchased it. The book is written by a Dr. Johnson, and draws, in the most fascinating colours, the advantages of a track of land, consisting of 40,000 acres, purchased in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be settled exclusively by Englishmen. The land averaged four dollars per acre, price enough for the sterile soil of this part of America; a deduction of the price to the amount of 25 per cent. was to be made, on prompt payment. There are, nevertheless, many useful remarks in the book, of which I have availed myself in transcribing this; but the praises he bestows on his

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settlement are greatly exaggerated. He blames Mr. Birkbeck for mis-statements, and the folly of his choice; and with great truth. It is a flat unhealthy country, where there can be no mills, the waters of the rivers running slow, and over-running their banks in spring and autumn.

We continued two hours walking round the town, admiring the rapidity of its growth. The lake opens on its west end with great magnificence, but there is no harbour; and the violence of the swell prevents the forming of one, as it brings such quantities of sand, and would immediately fill up any basin that could be dug.

There is great difficulty in fixing upon the mouth of the great canal, now cutting from Lake Erie to the city of Albany, whether it shall be at Buffaloe or Black Rock. The great objection to Buffaloe is, that the canal would be exposed to the storms, and have its mouth filled up six or eight times a-year. The impediment at Black Rock is, the strength of the current before you can get into the lake, which is so strong, that the steam-boat requires assistance from oxen to enable her to stem it.

In turning a corner, we met the farmer with whom we had breakfasted, with a fine looking intelligent old man, neatly dressed; and we went back to the inn with them, to rest half an hour, previous to our return to cross at Black Rock to

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Canada, as the day was extremely hot. Speaking of the canal, the farmer promised the country immense advantages from its operation: that it would bring the Lakes, as it were, to New York; and that the western inhabitants would now begin to taste the sweets of a good market. I have nothing to do but to bring my flour down to the canal, and if I get my price, well and good; if not, sixteen days carry me to New York, and the same number restores me to my family. All our citizens on Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Superior, will have New York as the market for their produce, the great emporium from which they must obtain all their supplies. It will unite the Union more firmly together; and leave us nothing to regret that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is not open to all. As to Canada, and especially Montreal, this undertaking is extremely detrimental. No produce will proceed in that direction after the opening of this canal—all will pass and repass to New York. Instead of giving the people on your side any portion of our business, we shall be getting theirs. The voyage down to the sea will be so certain, and the expense so small, as to preclude the possibility of any competition. We shall be able to take a barrel of flour from any part of Lake Erie to New York for a dollar, where at present it cannot be taken for half its value.

I do not see quite so many advantages, friend Jacob, said the elderly gentleman; they are, in my

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opinion, greatly over-rated. This canal will do more good to Montreal than to New York: it passes at one place within ten miles of Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, from which a lateral cut or rail-way may be constructed; flour may be taken out of the canal, and put on board the steam-boat, at threepence per barrel; and as it is cheaper to carry produce from Lake Ontario to Montreal, than by the canal to New York, should the markets of those two cities be equal, the former will have the preference. Besides, the canal will freeze much earlier than the river St. Lawrence; and hence we have less time to pass along with our produce, than by the lakes and rivers, or living waters. It is so easy (turning to us), gentlemen, to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, that all our efforts to divert the trade will prove in vain. And it is well that it should be so; for the produce of the vast countries which surround us will be enough for both. It is not as an instrument of commerce that I admire the canal which we are digging, but as an emblem of peace. Had we not despaired of conquering the Canadas, the hope of which produced the late war, this great work had never been commenced. We were much pleased with the candour and good sense of this old gentleman, and took a cordial leave. On our way to Black Rock, I made enquiry of my brother concerning the improvements necessary to render the waters of the St. Lawrence navigable for vessels of burden, par-

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ticularly steam-boats; and shall condense his information.

Ships can come up to Montreal; but here dangerous rapids commence, and continue nine miles. The canal, to avoid them, may require a length of ten miles; and is now beginning under an incorporated company. It is to pass behind Montreal, and have a lateral cut from the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the town. The ground is easy of excavation, and the supply of water inexhaustible: in two or three years it will be open for transport. The whole expense is not expected to exceed L.80,000; and such is the trade that must pass through it, that the stock-holders will, in two or three years after it is in operation, share their maximum, or 15 per cent.

Lake Ontario is reckoned 200 feet above the St. Lawrence at Montreal, which may be divided into three unequal parts. From the head of the St. Lawrence, where it leaves the Lake, to the Rapid Plat, a distance of 90 miles, there is not more than 40 feet fall; from the Rapid Plat to Lake St. Francis, a distance of 40 miles, there is a fall of 55; the next 26 miles, called Lake St. Francis, shew some current, and may give a declivity of six feet. From the Coteau du Lac to Lake St. Lewis, nearly 22 miles, the fall may be estimated at 57 feet; and the Lachine Rapids 42 feet, in a distance of twelve miles. It is obvious that much of conjecture enters

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into this calculation; but it will not be found very wide of the truth.

To allow sloops and steam-boats to go from Montreal to Lake St. Francis, two canals are necessary, of about equal difficulty—the Lachine canal, just begun; and the Cedar canal, of much the same length. This canal commences near the junction of the Ottawa, or Grand River, and the St. Lawrence, and enters Lake St. Francis near the east end. The estimated expense, L.75,000; so that L.155,000 would cure all the defects of the St. Lawrence within the limits of Lower Canada. The impediments in Upper Canada are less considerable; it is not thought a greater sum than L.60,000 would be necessary to remove every impediment. But the provincial revenue is too limited at present to admit the disbursement of this sum, small as it is, and great as the advantages must be to the colony. The House of Assembly, in conjunction with the legislative council, sensible of these advantages, and their present inability, have petitioned his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through his excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, for a grant of 100,000 acres of land, to assist in such improvements; and as the request goes home, favoured by his excellency, there is little doubt of its being favourably received.

Now, this quantity of land, if located in a favourable situation, will sell for two and a half dol-

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lars per acre; that is, L.62,500 for the whole, or L.2500 beyond our estimate of the necessary improvements. But, should the sum wanted exceed this ten or twelve thousand pounds, no particular impediment would arise; for the legislature would very willingly provide for this contingency.

Having thus, at a small expense, opened a direct communication between Niagara and the ocean, the next great object is the junction of the two Lakes Erie and Ontario, which may be more easily effected than is commonly supposed. There are several parts of the Chippawa where it is navigable for vessels of any reasonable size, within fifteen miles of Lake Ontario. For thirty miles the Chippawa resembles a canal: the current almost imperceptible, and very little affected by rains; the channel deep, and without obstruction. A canal of fourteen miles would reach to the head of the mountain, close on Lake Ontario, in several places; four locks would be sufficient in this distance.—The height of the hill, within a distance of two miles of Lake Ontario, is 250 feet; requiring upwards of thirty locks, all very near one another. The great expense of so many locks, and the time lost in passing and re-passing them, seem to point out a rail-way as more advantageous. The basin at the end of the canal should be formed at some distance from the top of the hill, making the rail-way, with its windings, about four miles, before it reached the wharfs on Lake Ontario. The distri-

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bution of the height of 250 feet would hardly be perceptible in this distance. The canal, fourteen miles long, will cost L.40,000; and the rail-way, four miles, L.10,000; and L.10,000 for stores and wharfs—forming an aggregate of L.60,000, for joining the two Lakes.

After passing into Lake Erie, to which there is no difficulty, from the mouth of the Chippawa, except a mile of rapid water at Black Rock, the navigation is open through Lakes Sinclair, Huron, and Michigan; and a trifling expense at the strait of St. Mary, will enable vessels to proceed into Lake Superior.

There is one other improvement connected with this line, which I consider of great importance to a large and wealthy section of the province, namely, a communication between the Grand River and Chippawa. The Grand River is navigable for boats to a great distance from its mouth. It abounds in mill seats of the best description, capable of turning any machinery whatever; and the country through which it runs is of the first quality, and must, in a short time, become rich in the production of grain. It would, therefore, be of infinite advantage to possess a water communication to Lake Ontario, which may be effected by a canal of five miles in length; for so near do the Grand River and Chippawa approach to one another. This would complete the main line of internal navigation, and bring the greater part of the province close to

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the ocean. What is peculiarly encouraging, there is no expense to be incurred which can be considered beyond our reach. The communication between the two lakes will not be required for a few years, as the surplus produce, for some time, will find an immediate market among the new settlers, who are flocking in great numbers to the London and Western districts; and before that period elapses, the provincial treasury will enable the legislature to appropriate, without any difficulty, a sum sufficient to pay the interest of the capital laid out in making the canals, rail-ways, &c.

Recapitulation of expense to effect this great object.

IN LOWER CANADA.		
The Lachine Canal, -	L.80,000	
The Canal of the Cedars, -	75,000	
Total expense to Lower Canada		L.155,000
IN UPPER CANADA.		
Rendering the river navigable from Cornwall to Prescott, by short canals, deepening the rivers, &c. -	L.60,000	
Connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie, - -	60,000	
Total expense to Upper Canada		120,000
The grand total of opening a communication between the great Lakes of Canada and the sea, - -		L.275,000

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A sum not equal to the expense of many small canals of England; not even beyond the ability of many individuals, who would soon make an immense profit by a very moderate charge on the boats, rafts, and vessels, passing through these canals, for a limited number of years.

The benefits that must soon flow from such an extensive communication are obvious; and the cheapness with which it may be done is wonderful. But this arises from the ease with which the canals can be supplied with water, and the little value attached to the lands through which they would pass; most people would give what was required for nothing. But it may be said, that before the plan can be finished, the commerce of the western countries will have taken a different channel. Were we to act vigorously, our improvements might be in operation two years before the great western canal; but it is recommended chiefly on account of our own commerce. This country is growing rapidly, and her productions will in a short time be very great. The commerce that may come through our waters from our neighbours I consider adventitious—it may be prohibited by their laws. Let us stand upon our own bottom, and improve for our own benefit. If our water communications are found beneficial to our neighbours, and induce them to bring their produce to our markets, so much the better; but this ought not to be our

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moving principle. There is every reason to believe, that the great western canal will be of more benefit to Montreal than to New York; because the Montreal merchants can afford to give greater prices for provisions of all kinds, which they can carry to the West Indies.

It has frequently been said, by men of intelligence and observation, that there is no country in the world possessing so good inland water communications as the Canadas. But the principal one which we have been describing is liable to great objection in time of war: it forms, in the greater part of its line, the boundary between the Provinces and the United States, and is liable to interruption during hostilities. This was found very detrimental in the late war; and the communication between Upper and Lower Canada was frequently cut off for a time, and the supplies taken, or greatly delayed.

This suggested the propriety of opening a water communication between Montreal and Kingston, by means of the Ottawa river. To facilitate this plan, the country between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa required to be settled; and, accordingly, it is filling with disbanded officers and soldiers very rapidly, who have their lands assigned them in this tract, under the superintendance of the quarter-master-general.

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The surveyors, in laying out the country in townships, and dividing it into lots for the settlers, have discovered, that the river Rideau, running into the Ottawa, is navigable for boats through a great part of its course; that it issues from a chain of lakes in the middle of the peninsula (between the two great rivers), which run nearly as far up as Kingston. In fine, it is ascertained that fifty thousand pounds would complete the internal communication between Montreal and Kingston, with the exception of one carrying place of two hundred yards, at the mouth of the Rideau, where it joins the Ottawa. Other rivers, running into the Ottawa, have been discovered, which facilitate intercourse very much.

From Kingston there is a water communication up the bay of Quinte sixty miles, which cannot be interrupted; and this may be continued up the Trent into the Rice Lakes; and so, by lakes and rivers, into Lake Simcoe, in the rear of York.—This portion of the line, after entering into the Trent, is not yet sufficiently explored, to form an estimate of the expense. It is supposed that several short rail-ways would offer a cheaper mode of connecting the navigable waters than canals. Of the practicability of continuing this interal communication as far, and even farther than Lake Simcoe, there is no doubt.

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His Grace the Duke of Richmond, with a zeal for the improvement of the Canadas highly gratifying to the inhabitants, and worthy of his benevolent mind, has already begun to remove the impediments in the Ottawa, to where the river Rideau joins it; and, in a very short time, this route to Kingston will be commonly taken.

June 25th, we returned to Black Rock; and, crossing over, drove to Fort Erie, famous during the late war, from the singular spectacle of an American army allowing themselves to be besieged in it by half their number of British troops.

Having determined to take a more minute view of the Falls of Niagara, we stopped only a few minutes at Fort Erie. On passing towards Chippawa, we saw the British commissioner and his party, for ascertaining the boundary, encamped on an island some distance from the shore.

The village of Chippawa, through which we passed, consists of very few houses, but neat and clean in appearance. We saw a great number of oak staves piled on its banks, and beheld several teams loading them to carry to Queenston, the head of the navigation, and then to be shipped for Lower Canada.

We asked whether it was possible to carry them so far, with any prospect of advantage? 'The

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staves you see piled,' said a merchant to whom we had addressed ourselves for information, 'are made by the farmers: when clearing their land, they cut up such good oak trees as they meet with into staves, rather than burn them. By this means, they are enabled to sell them cheap, and still be gainers.'

The lumber trade has always been considered one of the great staples of Canada; but I did not think that it could have been extended beyond the shores of Lake Ontario. The forests produce a great variety of different woods, fit for ship and house building, and all sorts of cabinet work.—Masts of the largest size are procured easily, some 128 feet long, and four or five feet diameter. Very fine oak timber is found in abundance, commonly straight, and excellent for planking ships, and staves and heading. The quantity will always bear proportion to the demand; more especially since the diminution of freight and risk enables the merchant to purchase it on Lake Erie.

The most beautiful furniture may be made of the curled and bird-eye mapple; the cherry is nearly equal to mahogany; the black walnut looks well. There is, besides, a great variety of species of different kinds of wood, which will be found useful, as the country improves, and experiments are made.

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THE FALLS.

My brother, after some hesitation, ventured down the precipice; and, having reached the bed of the river below, we were well rewarded. It was now that my expectations were realized: the height of the rock—the thundering of the Fall—the spray forming in rain-bows—the vast volume of water rolling over the impending precipice, produced a sensation overpoweringly sublime. We passed to the American side in a flat bottomed boat, which appears to me rather dangerous, on account of the swell and agitation of the river so near the fall; the boat ought to be sharper.

On the American side, you are able to approach to within a few feet of the Fall, which is small in comparison of the Horse-Shoe, or Main Fall. The whole fall is divided by an island into two unequal parts; and this on the American side may rather be termed beautiful, than sublime.

General Porter has made a flight of steps from the top of the rock to the base, which is extremely

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useful, as there was no getting up and down on this side before; but it spoils the picturesque of the scenery, as it is enclosed in a sort of wooden frame, covered with boards. The wild vine, or hop, might be made to shade it, and thus restore the scenery to its former excellence.

We went up the steps, to view the bridge made by General Porter, to the island, which divides the Falls, and is a very great curiosity. The water is so rapid where the bridge is built, that I was at a great loss to conjecture how it could have been erected. On passing the bridge to the island, in order to have every possible view of the Falls, we found the huts of the American commissioner and his party for ascertaining the boundary line. One of the gentlemen politely asked us to enter the tent, and drink a glass of wine, which we very thankfully did. The day being very warm, we were much fatigued climbing up and down the precipices. I asked immediately how the bridge was made? General Porter failed in his first attempt, a little higher up, but he was determined to proceed. After some deliberation as to the best mode, several pine trees of great length were drawn to the bank; their butt ends resting on the bank, their other ends projecting over the river as far as was judged proper, to make the first pier. The part of the trees on land being much heavier than the portion above the water, the whole was covered with planks. A basket of wicker work was

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then made, and was, with great difficulty, kept in its place; indeed it would have been impossible, but that the water ran through it. Stones were put into it, and then a frame of timbers gradually put around it, piece by piece, and joined, and filled with stones, till the pier became high enough and steady, by reason of the great weight of the stones. The crib, or frame of the pier, rests on the smooth rock, and preserves its place by its gravity or weight. This pier became a resting place for other timbers, to project over a second portion of the river, to form the next pier, &c. and so on, till the whole bridge was finished, at an expense of more than one thousand pounds. The island consists of about eighty acres of fine land; but it was rather as a public accommodation that the bridge was built.

After conversing some time with the two gentlemen of the tent, whom we found very intelligent, and gentlemanly in their conduct, we returned to Mr. Forsyth's inn, to dine, on our own shore.

As the steam-boat was to sail on the 26th, we determined to return to Niagara this evening, and on our way to visit the Whirlpool. It appears that the river has made an attempt to break through to the north; but not being able, it is forced to turn to the north-east, forming a tremendous basin, containing a dreadful whirlpool, from which nothing can escape. Several trees had been in it till

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they were all worn; when they went into the vortex, you were tired looking for their re-appearance. The banks are extremely high, and the whole scene awfully sublime. Some people are more struck with this than with the falls.

We found at Niagara that smuggling is not unknown in this new country. The collector had made a seizure of some contraband wares from the United States. All produce or manufactures may come in, on paying a trifling duty; but foreign wares and merchandize are prohibited. Now, as the communication between France and the States is open, French goods of all descriptions, and Chinese goods, teas, &c. are often smuggled into Canada. The boundary is long, and it is impossible to guard it in all parts.

A newspaper was placed on the table after dinner, giving some account of the late expedition to the North Pole. The voyage has not been satisfactory, but it has determined against the possibility of ever sailing through the Polar seas into the Pacific Ocean; for, if any passage exists, it is in too high a latitude ever to be free from ice. If merely reaching the Pole were an object of importance, it might, I think, be accomplished, said a gentleman, who I found had been, in his youth, an active fur-trader, and passed several winters in latitude 69°. It would take two years: the first two depots of provisions might be made, one at 80, and another

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as high as 85°. The second summer we might proceed as early as possible, pass our depots, and make our way to the Pole; going by rivers as far as we possibly could, and then with hand-sleighs dragging our canoes, when sailing was not practicable. It is not probable that there is much, if any open sea, at the Pole; and we might easily carry provisions to last us from 85 to 90°, and back. Repeated trials might be necessary before the object was accomplished; and it might be found that the second voyage, from 80 to 85°, where the depot of provisions, &c. was made, would be better in winter than in summer. During the winter, it is very light about the Pole, and in all the northern regions; so that the supposed darkness, from the absence of the sun, would be no impediment. With dining and conversation, the six hours that we were in the steam-boat passed agreeably; and we found ourselves at York in time for tea.

QUEST. VIII.

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QUEST. VIII.

What is the State of Religion?

The province was first settled by disbanded soldiers and loyalists. Those people were supplied with provisions and implements of husbandry by government; but, being scattered over an immense surface, it was not so easy to administer to their spiritual wants. There were only two clergymen in the province for many years, one of the Church of England, which is the established church, and one of the Church of Scotland.

When the province of Quebec was divided, the king signified his intention to parliament of making some provision for a protestant clergy, by which the people might enjoy all the benefits of religious instruction, without being put to any serious expense. For this purpose, he devoted one-seventh of all the lands in the province.

To follow up this pious and benevolent measure, and to encourage the establishment with more convenience, a bishop of Quebec was appointed, retaining the former name of the colony, that both

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provinces might be included in the diocese. The established clergy begin to increase: there are at present twelve in this province; a great number is expected from England; and three or four young men belonging to the country are prepared to take orders, and others have commenced their studies.

All denominations are completely free, for there is no political power conferred upon the establishment. Presbyterians, Calvinists, and Lutherans, have a right to marry, on proving themselves, to the satisfaction of the quarter-sessions, the ministers of a particular congregation. There are in the province five congregational clergymen, six catholic clergymen, and a very considerable number of methodist preachers.

The one-seventh of the land reserved for the support of a clergy has hitherto been unproductive; and this, among other reasons, may have retarded the growth of the church; but the prospects are brightening, and a clergyman will soon be found in every settled township.

At present the clergy of the established church are paid by the venerable Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts; and, while government grants lands in fee simple for nothing, few persons will take up reserves, except in old settlements. But, as the settlements extend, they will be more

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sought after, and become productive; so that, in a few years, there is every reason to believe, that they will yield enough to maintain a considerable number of clergymen.

The livings have been lately increased, through the munificence of the British parliament, aiding the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, from L.150 to L.200 sterling per annum, clear of all deductions. Since the war, the climate is no longer deemed frightful, or the state of society nearly savage; and the same difficulties will not be experienced in procuring clergymen from England, as heretofore.

My brother says, that, since the return of peace, a great change is observable among the inhabitants: many are become desirous of religious instruction, who used to be cold and indifferent. In the old settlements, the majority of the people are getting comfortable in their circumstances; and though not able to spare much from their little earnings to support religious institutions, they would yet gladly receive the gospel, if offered to them. In many places, they are coming forward with a generous zeal, highly gratifying, to build churches; and are soliciting, with anxiety, the establishment of a settled minister. The prospect of obtaining a respectable clergyman unites neighbourhoods together; and when he is once fixed, and is of a mild conciliating disposition, he is sure to make a con-

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gregation. For, though differing in their religious views, or remembering that their parents were attached to different principles, some may, for a time, keep aloof, yet the presence of a minister, who merits their esteem, by answering their doubts, and removing their scruples, gradually wins them over; and when they become accustomed to the form of worship, and hear him explaining the doctrines of the gospel, they will soon collect around him, and consider themselves his flock.

No man need hesitate coming to Canada, on account of religion: if of the established church, he has the same privileges as before; if of a different denomination, he has full liberty.

EDUCATION.

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EDUCATION.

It has been justly remarked, that it was reserved for the Christian religion to suggest and put in practice the sublime work of educating a whole people—to commence with the child's first dawnings of reason, and continue giving it instruction till it reached the grave. Accordingly, the Christian church has, in every country where it has been established, shewn a becoming solicitude for the education of youth; and been at great pains in directing their minds to a knowledge of the leading and important doctrines of the holy scriptures. Nor is the praise of this conduct confined to one, but is due to all denominations. The views of some may be more liberal and extensive than others; but, as far as regards religious instruction, all are agreed.

It is not easy to appreciate the vast advantages resulting from such knowledge, even when confined to its simple effect of enlarging the understanding, and elevating the sentiments; but when pursued on Christian views, it habituates youth, from their earliest infancy, to proper government and disci-

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pline, and qualifies them to enter life with advantage. If they attend a public school so conducted, their manners are formed in a society of considerable extent, and under many salutary restraints and regulations. They are brought into a field similar to that in which they will afterwards act, when they become members of a larger society. The behaviour of every individual is placed under the vigilant review of a great number of his equals; and motives and restraints are here employed similar to those which are found so powerful and beneficial in directing the conduct of mankind.

In this country the great excellence of such an education, flowing naturally from a regular establishment of Christianity, or a numerous clergy, whether paid by the state, or supported by the people, has not been experienced, on account of the slow progress of the church; but, though this has been a sore hindrance, more has been done than, under such circumstances, could have been expected.

Soon after the formation of the settlements, assistance was offered by Lord Dorchester. Lands were afterwards set apart, to support a University and inferior schools; but these lands have not as yet been productive. In the mean time, several respectable seminaries were established, and a great number of small schools, throughout the province.

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In 1807, a law was enacted, establishing a school in every district, in which the classics and mathematics were to be taught; the teacher to have a salary of L.100 per annum. This law has been very beneficial. Eight superior schools were established, one in each great division of the province, where young men receive such an education as qualifies them for the different professions; besides, these schools will become excellent nurseries for the University.

At present, the district schools are as flourishing as any public institution can be expected to be; and, if there are any complaints, they are of a partial and local nature, which do not militate against the principle of the law.

The legislature, finding the revenue greatly increased in 1816, a law was passed, containing many excellent provisions for establishing and supporting common schools in every village or township in the province. This law is about to expire; and, in renewing it, the legislature will, no doubt, alter some of its clauses; one of which, 'that there shall be a school in every town, village, or place, where twenty scholars can be collected,' is injudicious, as producing too many schools of the lowest description. Several other amendments may be made, which will render it more liberal and efficient; and, at the same time, be accompanied with a very considerable diminution of expense.

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In aid of what the wisdom of the legislature may continue to bestow upon the education of youth, something may soon be looked for from the beneficence of the crown.

It is indeed said that a University is going to be soon established, depending upon lands for its support, and future extension. The character of the present lieutenant-governor, who has nothing more anxiously at heart than the promotion of religion and education throughout the province, gives currency to this rumour.

The plan said to be in agitation is, to commence with a principal, or president, and three or four professors; these gentlemen to give two or three courses of lectures to different classes during the season, from some of which courses they will be relieved as soon as the funds admit of the appointment of additional professors.

Two scholarships are to be attached to each district, by which, at the end of every two years, the best scholar at the district school has an opportunity of obtaining a scholarship at college, which will maintain him four years. The number of scholarships attached to each district to be increased, till they amount to four, or even more, if the revenues of the University allow. In this manner will the door to a liberal education be opened to the poorer inhabitants; and we may live to see the

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children of the farmer and mechanic filling the highest offices in the colony, to which they have raised themselves by their superior talents, fostered by the benevolent institutions of their country.

The necessity of sending young men out of the province to finish their education, ought to be removed; for the specimens that have been tried have disappointed the just expectations of their friends. Few can support the great expense of sending their children to Great Britain; and parental anxiety reluctantly trusts them at such a distance from its care, observation, and controul. If they are sent to the United States, there is much reason to fear that they will return with sentiments unfriendly to our different establishments; as the whole system of education, even to primary school books, in that country, is pervaded with pernicious politics, breathing hatred to the parent state.

There is no subject more important to the true prosperity of the province than the careful education of its youth; for it is only by a well instructed population that we can expect to preserve our excellent constitution, and our connexion with the British empire, or give that respectability to the country which arises from an intelligent magistracy, and from public situations filled with men of ability and information.

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The liberal professions now demand the establishment of a University. The church requires a long course of study, which cannot at present be obtained. Young men designed for the bar, have not the necessary opportunities for preparing themselves for that important profession. The students of medicine, the sons of liberal merchants and of the more opulent landholders, would certainly attend a seminary on an extensive scale; and it is very certain that, in a few years after its establishment, more than one hundred students would be found at the University of Upper Canada.

The present state of education consists of eight district schools, at which upwards of 300 boys are now taught the higher branches of education, the classics, mathematics, &c.; and the common schools, in which upwards of 5000 children are instructed; besides a great number of schools of a similar description, to which the bounty of government cannot be extended. Sunday schools are likewise getting numerous, in which religious instruction is obtained by many who are not in circumstances to attend schools throughout the week. No man need be deterred from coming to Canada on account of the education of his children; for he can get them (generally speaking) cheaper and as well instructed in Canada as at home.

QUEST. IX.

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QUEST. IX.

The Population—Militia.

THIS colony was at first settled by about ten thousand souls, consisting of disbanded soldiers and refugees, at the close of the American rebellion. After 1784, great numbers came into the country from the United States, whose peculiar circumstances prevented them from availing themselves sooner of the king's bounty. In 1790, the population was supposed to have doubled, and in 1800 it was reckoned about 40,000, but entirely from conjecture; for, although there is a law by which an accurate return of the population of each township ought to be made every year, it is seldom complied with. At this time there cannot be fewer than 120,000 souls in Upper Canada; and if they double in fourteen years, as has been supposed to be the case, there will soon be a numerous population by natural increase. But so great a number of emigrants are daily coming into the province, that it greatly affects the population; and I am persuaded, that the numbers are doubled in ten years, and will continue to do so for many years to come. In twenty years, or by 1840, there will

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be nearly half a million of souls in the province; and in ten years more, a million. After which, the density of the population will, in some degree, impede the rapidity of the increase; for it is only while lands are easily procured, that this increase continues so astonishingly great.

MILITIA.

Every male inhabitant, from sixteen years of age to sixty, is deemed capable of bearing arms, and must enroll his name as a militia-man, on the first training day of his division, giving in his name, his age, his residence, and the place from whence he came, if a stranger; and those who neglect complying with this requisition, are liable to be fined. Persons above the age of fifty, are not required to bear arms, except on the king's birth-day, or in time of war, or any great emergency.

The colonel, or officer commanding, may call out his regiment of militia, in divisions, when he shall deem it expedient; this provision is said to be too much neglected. The townships generally form one or more companies, and several townships form a battalion, which is commanded by colonels, and other subordinate officers, as in the regular service. Formerly, there was a lord-lieu-

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tenant in every county, who commanded the whole militia, and who ranked as full colonel in the field. He had the power of appointing the officers; but this has been changed; and officers are now appointed by the lieutenant-governor, generally on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the battalion, communicated through the adjutant-general of militia. There are no general officers in the militia; the governor is head of the military as well as civil power. The regiments of militia are to consist of not more than ten, nor less than eight companies; and these companies shall contain not more than fifty, nor fewer than twenty men. The field-officers of such regiments are directed to be a colonel, a lieut.-colonel, and major. To each battalion there must be attached an adjutant and quarter-master.

The law requires every militia-man to provide himself with arms, viz. a musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball; but this injunction is indifferently complied with. The whole militia of the province, able for service, may be estimated at 16,000 men.

TAXES.

The people of Upper Canada cannot be said to pay any taxes. The duties on articles of consump-

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tion are so trifling, as not to be felt; and, being chiefly collected at Quebec, are scarcely known to one-tenth part of the inhabitants.

There are a few small duties paid upon certain articles imported from the United States; from all which, and the licences on shops and taverns, a small revenue is raised, which is placed at the disposal of the legislature.

The British parliament still pays a large portion of the civil government of the province; and most of the money at the disposal of the provincial legislature is laid out in internal improvements, and for local purposes.

The road law, which obliges every person to perform a certain quantity of labour upon the public high-ways, in proportion to his means, and the county assessments, cannot be called taxes; the money arising from them is laid out within the county or township, and makes the property more valuable. In the session of parliament just finished, these laws have been modified, and rendered more just in principle than before.

The road bill, as it now stands, recognizes the true principle of taxation, viz. that the rich should pay more than the poor.

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By the assessment law, all lands granted in fee, or in lease, are declared rateable; so that all absentees, or persons living out of the province, who possess large tracks of land, and which are becoming daily more valuable by the industry of the resident landholders and cultivators, will now be forced to contribute their share to the common good.

THE CONSTITUTION OF UPPER CANADA.

The constitution of this province is a transcript of that of Great Britain. 'There shall be,' says the 31st of the king, 'within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, who, with the consent of the governor appointed by the king, shall have power to make laws.' Bills passed by the two branches become laws, by the governor's assent; but yet are liable to the consideration of the king, who may express his dissatisfaction, at any time within two years. The governor has a vote upon bills passed by both Houses; or they may be referred, by him, for his majesty's pleasure.

The legislative council consists of ten members, but they are never all present, 7 or 8 only giving regular attendance. The House of Assembly, con-

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sisting of twenty-five members, who are chosen by the freeholders in the different towns and counties, is in the place of the House of Commons. The members of counties are chosen by those who possess real property of the annual value of forty shillings. The voters for the towns must possess a house or land of the yearly value of five pounds sterling, or have been residents one year, and paid ten pounds sterling rent per annum. The Council and Assembly are to be called together at least once a-year; and every assembly continues four years, unless sooner dissolved, which it is in the power of the governor to do, as soon and as often as he thinks proper. The voters must, if called upon, take an oath that they are qualified to vote according to law.

The parliament was in session during my stay at York; and, having been frequently in the House of Commons, I very easily accounted for the scorn which some writers have thrown upon colonial legislatures. But it is hardly fair to compare the persons elected for the House of Assembly to the members of the House of Commons. And it is easy to say, that their means of information, their ignorance, their want of education, the narrowness of their early conceptions, their prejudices and passions, disqualify them from becoming legislators; but all this is declamation. I found several of them men of great intelligence; and those who had not possessed so good opportunities, were

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honest, well-meaning men; and the united wisdom of the two Houses did not appear to me deficient for enacting the most excellent laws. Indeed the parliament was much more respectable than I expected, and deserving of every support. I was informed that the House of Assembly, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the province, has added none to its numbers for many years past; but an augmentation is now contemplated, and will, no doubt, soon take place.

I shall not enter into the policy of dividing the two provinces, and the commercial difficulties thereby produced, as my object is to give information to emigrants; and these impediments may be very easily removed by the Imperial Parliament; for it has retained the power of making commercial regulations.

The executive government consists of the lieut.-governor, the privy council of five members, and the crown officers, when specially called upon. Consequently, an Englishman, coming to this province, gives up nothing—he sits down under the same government as at home; and he will find it incessantly employed in promoting the good of the country. The truth is, there can be only one interest common to all; for the different authorities, with the exception of the lieut.-governor, are men residing in the country, who have little or no ex-

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pectation of ever leaving it; consequently, they are interested in promoting its prosperity; and the only recommendation that the governor can carry with him to England is, that, under his administration, the province committed to his charge hath increased in attachment to the mother country, in wealth and population.

During the remainder of my stay at York, I took short incursions into the country in different directions, and saw the mode of changing a wilderness into fruitful fields, in all its different steps, from the felling of the first tree on the lot, with the wife and children encamped under the thick shade of another, to the comfortable frame-house, and the large barn, well filled with the produce of fine fields, where scarce the stump of a tree could be seen. The industry of man never appears to greater advantage than in this operation. When you look at Upper Canada, now in many places full of inhabitants, large farms, handsome buildings, towns and villages rising, and reflect that thirty years ago the whole was a dismal wood, where no human habitation was seen, or voice heard, you are filled with admiration. And what is said of Canada may, with still greater truth, be said of all North America. Upwards of ten millions of inhabitants are now living in comparative plenty and ease, where a few Indians, and the wild animals, procured a very scanty support.

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My brother had, by his exertions and encouragement among the people, caused a chapel to be built, about eight miles from York, where he officiates once a month; one of the young students under his care reading the service, and a sermon on the intermediate Sundays. On his day of doing duty, I went with him, and was highly gratified. The chapel is built in a thick wood; the ground on which it stands, and a small space for a burial-ground, having been cleared on purpose. This gives a most picturesque, and, as it struck me, a solemn appearance to the scene. The church is too low for its length, but it is very comfortably fitted up. The dimensions are 60 feet by 30: the pews are very decent; and, what was much better, they were filled with an attentive congregation.—As you see very few inhabitants on your way out, I could not conceive where all the people came from; and it was pleasing to hear the voice of prayer and thanksgiving rising up from the wilderness, I hope in sweet memorial, before the Lord. The people were clean and neatly dressed, and interested in the service.

After the sermon, the clergyman descended from the pulpit, and went to a small altar, erected behind it, in the east end of the church. He then directed that those who were desirous of being baptized should approach. Never was I more astonished than to see five grown-up persons, the youngest upwards of twenty, and the eldest perhaps

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forty, proceed to the altar. In Scotland, I had never seen a grown-up person baptized, except once, by the Anabaptists; for it is the universal practice to baptize children as soon after they are born as possible. The solemnity before me was new, but highly interesting: the calm and dignified seriousness with which the clergyman addressed the persons to be baptized, the lively appeal made to their witnesses and the congregation, the sweetness of our Saviour's invitation, and the encouragement and hope which he felt of their performing sincerely the vows they were taking, from their coming voluntarily forward, affected me, even to tears. Two of the candidates were dissolved in tears; and the countenance of the eldest, a man of rather a stern appearance, seemed for a moment convulsed, by repressing his feelings. The congregation was fixed in attention, and seemed scarcely to breathe. And when they were taken one by one, and the water poured upon them, followed by the sign of the cross, accompanied by the solemn and interesting words, 'We receive this person into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do sign him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith in Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto life's end,' there was not a soul present that did not sincerely cry, Amen. The excitement was too great to have continued much longer; but our blessed religion

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never appeared to me before so beautiful and interesting.

On our return home, I enquired of my brother, whether such occurrences frequently happened? 'Since the building of this church, I have baptized nearly four hundred persons, half of them grown-up, sometimes fifteen or sixteen together.' It is always interesting to behold such coming forward to baptism—it is encouraging to the clergyman; it seems to be a blessing on his labours, and a proof that they are not in vain.

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QUEST. X.

Are there many Indians?

The number of natives within the province is very small. There is a village of Indians in the lower district, who have a very considerable reserve of land left for their support, but which is now surrounded by white settlers, and requires to be purchased by government; for it is no longer of any use as hunting ground, while it impedes the settlements, and yields nothing to the tribe.

Along all the back settlements there are scattered families, or tribes of Indians, of the Missasagua nation, to whom the country originally belonged. In the western district there are still a few Delawares and Pottawatamies; but the principal Indian settlements are two of the Mohawks, or Six Nations; a small one, in the midland district, near Kingston, to whom a large township was granted at the close of the American rebellion. The larger division of the Six Nations is settled on Lake Erie, along the banks of a river called Grand River, which was purchased from the original Indians for their benefit; as they, as well as the portion settled in the midland district, had been driven by the Ame-

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ricans from their possessions on the Mohawk, in the State of New York.

The cause of the division of the Mohawk tribes, when they came to Canada, was owing to Captain John, a native Indian, of great courage and conduct, and the most eloquent of all his countrymen, and an acknowledged war chief, quarrelling with Captain Brant, who, though a most active and zealous and able counsellor, had no right to lead the tribes in war; but who, nevertheless, acquired an almost unbounded influence over the greater number.

The two divisions have kept up a regular communication with each other; and, notwithstanding their difference about their chiefs, in time of war, all would have followed Captain John. Both these great chiefs had died before the late war, a circumstance very detrimental to the British cause, as they left no successors with half their influence, courage, or ability; consequently, the Mohawks were of little or no service.

The Indians are no longer a cause of terror to the inhabitants, but are disappearing very fast. I was invited by one of the principal superintendants of Indian affairs, to witness the giving out of the presents to a large proportion of them at Lake Simcoe, thirty-six miles to the north of York; and regretted very much that circumstances prevented

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me from accepting this invitation. These Indians are Missasaguas, who live on the borders of Lake Simcoe, and north, to Lake Huron, and come in once a-year to get their annual presents from the king.

The custom of giving presents to the Indians in the neighbourhood of settlements is coeval with the first planting of North America by Europeans; and as many of the settlements of this province are in contact with these fierce children of nature, we seem bound, both by honour and interest, to cultivate a friendly intercourse with them, and, in some measure, to contribute to their support. This is the more reasonable, as the whole country, which is now covered with Europeans and their descendants, was once inhabited by the Indian tribes, who have been dispossessed of it by means not always justifiable; and who are hemmed in, particularly in Upper Canada, by the rapid progress of the whites, in such a manner, as to derive little or no benefit from hunting on the lands reserved for their use. The wild animals fly from settlements back to the deep and impenetrable forests.

Among the Indians in Canada there are at present no conspicuous characters; none of the chiefs or warriors possess any commanding influence, or are remarkable for their eloquence. The Mohawks, who are the most cultivated among the native nations, seem to have rather deteriorated, than

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improved, since their removal to Canada. No man of note has arisen among them since the death of Captain Brant, who was an extraordinary character, that raised himself, without any family, connexions, or any natural claims to distinction, (for these are essential even among Indians) to an eminence which has not been often equalled.

In a periodical religious work, the only one in Canada, I found a short biographical account of this singular warrior, which cannot be unacceptable to my readers. The reasons assigned by the journalist for placing the life of such a man in a religious publication are, that he translated part of the holy scriptures into the Mohawk language, and, previous to the American rebellion, was religiously inclined. The treatment bestowed upon the Indians by the British has been at all times humane, and the greatest deference has been paid to their manners and customs. Private persons have been prevented from purchasing lands from them, except under the sanction and direction of government, by which the value received has been secured for their benefit; and in all cases where the government found it necessary to purchase, it has proceeded upon the most fair and honourable principles. One great reason for keeping up the Indian department is, to pay regularly, in presents and money, the annuities coming to the various tribes from the sale of their lands; and as individuals have but in a few cases been allowed to purchase, even under

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the sanction of government, the purchase money has all gone, without diminution, to the benefit of the Indians. And here it is worthy of remark, that there seems to be a disposition to believe all that the United States say in their own praise as to their kind treatment of the Indians, and to give the British government no credit for any thing they have done; but were the matter truly stated, it would be found that the Indians, within the bounds of these States, had been used most cruelly.—The very agents of government have cheated them out of the nominal prices given for their lands; and goaded them, even contrary to their judgment, by continued oppression and outrage, to wage a hopeless war. In fine, the policy of that government, instead of civilizing, is to exterminate the natives; and it has not hesitated, on many occasions, to massacre whole villages. On the contrary, the British government treat them at all times like children, and observe most religiously every stipulation entered into with them.

LIFE

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LIFE OF CAPTAIN BRANT.

'SIR,

'The sketch of Captain Brant, which you will find enclosed, deserves a place in your journal.—He was at one time a sincere and zealous Christian. He assisted in translating part of the holy scriptures into his native tongue, and intended to devote his life to the conversion of his countrymen. He was afterwards corrupted by war, and bad company, but his religious impressions were never entirely effaced. From a narrative of such a life, the most useful lessons of improvement may be drawn.

'N. N.'

I have neither the materials, nor perhaps the talents, necessary to give a finished portrait of Captain Brant, for it would require no small portion of each to do justice to a character so variegated and original: I merely attempt an imperfect sketch of this uncommon Mohawk, because the particulars I have to relate are authentic, known to very few persons now living, and are passing fast into oblivion.

It frequently happened, that some families of the six nations were seized with an inclination to travel. In this case they quitted their native place, and

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gradually visited the other villages of the confederacy: Sometimes they went among the western nations, though totally unacquainted with their manners and languages; and after an absence of many years, returned to their native tribe.

This happened to be the case with Capt. Brant's family, which had sojourned for several years on the banks of the Ohio: his mother at length returned, with two children; Mary, who lived with Sir William Johnson, and Joseph, the subject of this memoir. Nothing was known of Brant's father among the Mohawks; but it was generally understood that he was born on the Ohio. Soon after the return of this family to Canajoharie, the mother married a respectable Indian, called Carribogs, or News' Carrier, whose Christian name was Barnet, or Bernard; but, by way of contraction, he went by the name of Brant. Therefore, the subject of our present enquiry, becoming of Brant's family, was known by the distinctive appellation of Brant's Joseph, which in process of time was inverted, and became Joseph Brant.

About this period, there was a school opened at Dartmouth, in New Hampshire, for the express purpose of educating Indian children; to this seminary, Brant, with many Mohawk children, were sent. In giving an account of this part of his life, Captain Brant used to complain, that the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, the rector or superintendant of

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the school, obliged the Indian children to hoe corn, and perform other agricultural labour, to such an extent, that, on complaint, their mothers thought it prudent to take them home. At this seminary, Brant learned to read, very indifferently, in the New Testament, and to write a little. Any other proficiency which he acquired in spelling, reading, and writing, was wholly from his own industry; indeed he would not venture to write any thing, for many years, without a dictionary and spelling book upon his table. He used, when speaking of Dartmouth college, to relate with much pleasure an anecdote of one of his companions. William, a Mohawk, supposed to be the son of Sir William Johnson, was ordered by Dr. Wheelock's son to saddle his horse. William refused, alledging that, as he was a gentleman's son, it would be out of character for him to do such an office.

'Do you know,' says young Wheelock, 'what a gentleman is?' 'I do,' says William,—'a gentleman is a person who keeps race-horses, and drinks Madeira wine, and that is what neither you nor your father do; therefore, saddle your horse yourself.' This story shews the discernment of these young Indians, and their aptness, to learn good as well as evil, to be equal to that of other children. Indeed the human mind, whether enclosed in a white, red, or black tabernacle, exhibits the same qualities and powers, when subjected to similar discipline; and the scripture account, that we are

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all the descendants of one common parent, is corroborated by the natural history of our species.

Joseph Brant, having attained the age of fifteen, joined the Mohawk warriors, under Sir William Johnson, and was present at the memorable battle of Lake George, in which Sir William gained such credit as laid the foundation of his future greatness. Captain Brant told the Rev. Dr. Stuart, to whom he was particularly attached, that, this being the first action at which he was present, he was seized with such a tremor when the firing began, that he was obliged to take hold of a small sapling to steady himself; but that, after the discharge of a few vollies, he recovered the use of his limbs, and the composure of his mind, so as to support the character of a brave man, of which he was extremely ambitious.

'During the winter of 1771,' said the Rev. Dr. Stuart to the writer of this narrative, 'I first became acquainted with Captain Brant. He lived at the Mohawk village, Canajoharie, about thirty miles distant from Fort Hunter, where I then lived, and acted in the character of missionary to the Mohawks. On my first visit to the village where he lived, I found him comfortably settled in a good house, with every thing necessary for the use of his family, which consisted of two children, a son and a daughter, with a wife, in the last stage of a consumption. His wife died soon after; on which

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he came to Fort Hunter, and resided with me a considerable time, in order to assist me in adding some additional translations to the then Indian Prayer Book. When we had finished the gospel of St. Mark, part of the Acts of the Apostles, and a short history of the Bible, with a concise explanation of the Church Catechism, I had orders from the Society to attend to the printing of the whole at New York, at their expense.

'The American troubles prevented this; but I brought the manuscripts which I had prepared for the press into Canada, in the year 1781, and delivered them into the hands of Colonel Daniel Claus, the deputy superintendant of Indian affairs. This gentleman carried them afterwards to England; and they were printed in a new edition of the Mohawk Prayer Book, with a preface, by the late Bishop of Nova Scotia; that is, the gospel of St. Mark, and a very little besides, after the spelling had been altered to suit Colonel Claus' ear.'

In the winter of 1772 and 1773, Captain Brant applied to Dr. Stuart to marry him to the half-sister of his deceased wife, which the Doctor declined, giving him the reasons that prevented him from complying with his wishes. Captain Brant, on his side, made the same apology that white men generally do for such connexions: he remarked, that she was only a half-sister; that her near relationship to his children, being their aunt, would in-

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sure an additional degree of tenderness to them, of whom he pretended to be passionately fond. These arguments not prevailing, he applied to a German minister in his neighbourhood, who tied the knot without any scruple.

At this period of his life, Captain Brant had serious religious impressions. He became a steady communicant, frequently acted as interpreter, and promised himself that he would be eminently beneficial to his nation, by assisting to humanize and make them Christians. There is every reason to believe that he was sincere; and that, if the war had not forced him into more active scenes, he would have been singularly useful. How detestable is war—how dreadful its effects on the temporal and eternal interests of man; and how earnest ought every good man to be in praying for the speedy abolition of this scourge of humanity, this disgrace to Christianity.

It is common among the five nations, for young men to select a particular friend, who is to share their secrets, their prosperity, and, indeed, to be quite another self. Their notions of this kind of connexion are very romantic, and carried in practice to an incredible length.

Captain Brant had chosen a Lieutenant Prevost, a half-pay officer, in his neighbourhood, to be this particular friend. However, at the commencement

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of the rebellion, Lieutenant Prevost rejoined the army, and was ordered to Jamaica. Joseph often lamented his misfortune in being thus separated from his friend. Dr. Stuart once asked him why he could not choose another friend; but he said that could not be. The Doctor then offered himself as a substitute; but Brant said he was Captain John's friend; of which kind of friends there cannot be a second in existence at the same time. To convince Lieutenant Prevost of the continuance of his attachment, he procured a whole suit, or Indian dress, of the most costly furs, and sent it to him in Jamaica.

After the death of Sir William Johnson, the management of Indian affairs falling into much less able and experienced hands, it became necessary to employ many of those who had only acted in subordinate stations under him. The great natural address and understanding of Mary, Capt. Brant's sister, with the knowledge of business which she had acquired during Sir William's life, placed her and her brother in a prominent situation. The British government employed them both as confidential agents in settling Indian affairs, and preserving the six nations in our own interest, during the American troubles.

Here it may be proper to remark, that, although Captain Brant's name was famous in the American war, on the supposition that he commanded every

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party of Indians with whom he acted; this was far from being the case. He was not by birth a war chief, nor was his family remarkable for any pre-eminence in their village; but, by his uncommon talents, and address, as a counsellor and politician, he was able to subdue all opposition and jealousy; and at length acquired such an ascendancy, that, even in the hour of action and danger, he was able to rule and direct his countrymen as absolutely as if he had been born their general.

At a very early period of the American war, about 1775, Captain Brant, in company with Colonel Guy Johnson, deputy superintendant of Indian affairs, quitted the Mohawk river, and fixed his common residence at Niagara, except when he was employed in embassies to the distant Indians about Detroit and the Ohio.

The cruelties committed by the Indians during the revolutionary war, have been detailed in the most frightful colours by American writers, without much regard to truth or consistency, in order to blacken the character of the British, and render it odious among their own people, as well as among foreign nations. During the actual existence of the rebellion, they might consider themselves excused by what they called patriotism, for painting their enemies in the most odious colours; but that European, and especially English writers, should have copied their exaggerated descriptions, or for-

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borne to notice the real causes of the cruelties committed by the savages, is truly surprising. Were it generally known that the greater part of these unhappy people remained neutral for some time after the commencement of hostilities, and that their great crime was, a steady refusal to join the rebels, till they were not merely threatened, but attacked, with fire and sword, their future actions would appear less aggravated. The Americans, in arms against their sovereign, were as anxious as the friends of the king to have the Indians on their side; but these poor people resisted, as long as possible, the solicitations of both.

After the first and second years of the war, they were driven from their villages by the insurgents—their houses burnt, their crops destroyed, their apple trees cut down, and the aged and infirm, who could not escape, murdered or burnt. This foolish policy forced the natives to join the king, and to make incursions into the settled parts of the country, in order to live. There was a post at Niagara, at which they generally resided, after they were forced from their towns and villages, but not a depot of provisions equal to their necessities.

The distance of America from Europe, and the general ignorance of the causes and progress of the rebellion, have been of great service to the reputation of the United States. The war of independence has been called a revolution, without

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bloodshed; but this arises from a culpable want of information. The situation of the loyalists, or Tories, as they were contemptuously called, was truly deplorable; they were, in most places, stripped of their property, driven from their homes, immured in jails, or hanged, without trial. The murders, imprisonments, and confiscations, perpetrated by the committee of Albany, equalled and far exceeded that of the committee of public safety in Paris, when the difference of population is taken into account. If any loyalists, after being driven from their homes, secretly returned to ascertain the fate of their wives and children, many of whom perished from cruel treatment, or the evils incident to poverty, they were hunted like wild beasts by their oppressors, and branded as assassins and murderers; and if caught, no attention was paid to their sufferings, or the dreadful suspense which had occasioned their journey, but they were put to death without mercy. The committee established in the different townships acted with an unanimity and energy worthy of a better cause. They prohibited salt or provisions from being sold to those suspected of loyalty—they regarded no legal difficulties—attended to no rights—one thing guided all their decisions, the predominance of their own party—every sort of opposition was to be put down; and a few brutal men were the judges. Had the Tories, as they were called, acted with the same unanimity, had they been protected and countenanced by the British generals, and encouraged

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to act with energy in their places of abode and neighbourhood, the rebellion would have been very soon put down; but they were scorned for their loyalty; the cause was laughed at; thousands returned home, and were obliged to join the rebels; and many, after being insulted in the British lines, became the most formidable foes. No man was suffered to remain neutral; and, when the alternative was ruin, or joining the rebels, the decision was, in many cases, most obvious.

It is indeed a matter of deep commiseration, to reflect upon the mutual desolation produced by this unnatural war. Not only men and warriors, but the women and children of whole settlements, were involved in complete ruin; nor can there be any justification offered on either side. It is only when the American writers conceal the shocking conduct of their own people, and endeavour to throw the whole odium on the British and Indians, that it becomes necessary to point out the truth; and to shew that the cruelties exercised upon the Indians and loyalists were greater than it was in the power of the latter to inflict upon the insurgents.

To do this appears now more necessary than ever, when the best poet of the age has embalmed, in imperishable verse, the cruelties of his countrymen, united with the savages. In this beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' for beautiful and

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sweet it is, notwithstanding the unfortunate choice of the story, every thing that is tender, affectionate, and lovely, is attached to the rebels, and all the opposite vices given to their enemies. The reviewer, instead of correcting the visions of the poet, and stating the situation of Wyoming as it really was, describes that township (a large district he ought to have said) 'as a situation which, at the commencement of the American rebellion, might have passed for an earthly paradise. The beauty and fertility of the country, the simple and unlaborious plenty which reigned among the scattered inhabitants, but, above all, the singular purity and innocence of their manners, and the tranquil and unenvious equality in which they passed their days, form altogether a scene on which the eye of philanthropy is never wearied with gazing, and to which, perhaps, no parallel can be found in the annals of the fallen world. The heart turns with delight from the feverish scenes of European history to the sweet repose of this true Atalantis; but sinks to reflect, that, though its reality may still be attested by surviving witnesses, no such spot is now left on the whole face of the earth, as a refuge from corruption and misery.' Who could suppose that this splendid description of an earthly paradise, sunk into the following facts, when touched by the hand of history, even partial history! 'Wyoming consisted of eight townships, each five miles square, beautifully placed on each side of the river Susquehannah. It had increased

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so rapidly in population, that 1000 men were sent to serve in the continental army. Four forts were constructed to cover the remainder from the irruptions of the Indians. But it was their unhappiness to have a considerable number of loyalists among them; and the two parties were actuated by sentiments of the most violent animosity, which was not confined to particular families or places, but, creeping within the roofs and to the hearths and floors where it was least to be expected, served equally to poison the sources of domestic security and happiness, and to cancel the laws of nature and humanity.' Dr. Ramsay mentions that, at one time, the rebels sent twenty-seven loyalists to Hartford, in Connecticut, 'to be tried for their lives;' says Dr. Gordon, 'and many others were driven from the settlement.' These measures excited the rage of the Tories (*i. e.* loyalists) to the most extreme degree; and the threats formerly denounced against the settlers were now renewed with aggravated vengeance. The soil of the district of Wyoming, according to Dr. Ramsay, was claimed both by Connecticut and Pennyslvania; and from the collision of contradictory claims, the laws of neither were steadily enforced; so that this spot, so happy, &c. was more contaminated with rancour and animosity, than any other part of the United States; and, instead of being pure and innocent, &c. the inhabitants were lawless and cruel, and oppressive to the weaker party. It is not either for the purpose of defending or excusing the dreadful

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attack made upon this settlement, that these particulars are mentioned, but to shew that, as the inhabitants had engaged most actively in the support of rebellion, and as they had purged themselves, as they termed it, of all the loyalists, in the most violent and cruel manner, they could not reasonably expect to be exempted from the horrors of civil war. This digression is not foreign to Captain Brant's memoir; for he was said to be of the expedition, and one of the principal authors of the cruelties committed. It is expected that, in a new edition of his beautiful poem, Mr. Campbell will adhere to historical truth in relating the story; and indeed, by way of atonement, he ought to select a subject more honourable to the British character, on which to display his exquisite poetical talents; for, though a poet has an undoubted right to choose his subject, yet I should like to see so much patriotism prevail, as to select, at least, a story that shall not disgrace our native land; and if it could be so ordered as to exalt our national character, at the same time that it did justice to foreign nations, so much the better. Captain Brant was present with the Indians on many trying occasions, and no doubt adopted their mode of warfare; but it should be universally known, that no money or reward was ever given for scalps, but for prisoners only.

To proceed from this digression, Captain Brant was more distinguished for his civil than his military qualifications. Several Indians were war chiefs

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by birth, and claimed a superiority in the field, to which Captain Brant was obliged to submit; and in all hostile excursions his authority was indirect, and flowed rather from the respect entertained for his political talents, than that he had a right to command in war—a right which was never acknowledged by the Indians.

'At my first interview with him,' says the Rev. Dr. Stuart, 'at Niagara, in 1784, I found him much changed in his manners and principles. In his first journey to England, he had been greatly caressed—introduced by the military officers, who had served in America, into all companies—flattered by the ministers—and gratified in all his caprices and desires; it was no wonder that he was greatly changed. In two respects especially this was the case; in his religious principles, and in his reverence for the king. He, who had been very early impressed with the deepest reverence for religion, who had never heard its truth called in question, now found it ridiculed and condemned by persons whose weight and consideration in society gave a sort of sanction to their opinions. He found himself engrossed with novelties, every hour his vanity puffed up, his appetites and passions gratified; and he began to look with contempt on his former associates; and to think that even his friend, Dr. Stuart, was deceived, or a deceiver. His own experience might have convinced him of the consolations of religion, when bereaved of his wife, and

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busy assisting in translating the sacred volume. At that time he felt its power, and reaped from it the purest consolation. It was most criminal in those who caressed and flattered this miserable man, to deprive him of the only restraint on his savage ferocity. There were times when he felt the injury that had thus been done him, and when he acknowledged, with tears, that many of his faults sprang from the doubts that had been raised in his mind respecting the truths of Christianity.

This voyage to England was no less pernicious to his political, than to his religious principles.—Taught on the Mohawk river, while young, never to mention or hear the king's name mentioned without the greatest reverence, he was much astonished to find, on his arrival in England, the measures of government arraigned, the king abused, and his servants vilified; to see the Administration changing hands every month or two, and the whole country a scene of confusion; the House of Commons voting resolutions, which were disregarded by the Crown; and the utmost licentiousness of speech used by both parties, in defence of their favourite opinions. He who had considered it a crime of the deepest cast to think ill, much less to speak disrespectfully of the king, found his scruples laughed at, and the utmost freedom of remark indulged. In fine, he heard many things which had a tendency to weaken the hold which the principles of the Christian religion had taken of him;

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and also the free opinions which were given, in his presence, of the king and his ministers, had, by degrees, such an effect as to induce him to entertain a mean opinion of the government. Induced by wicked example, he began after this period to speak very freely of people in power; and, of course, to entertain a very high opinion of his own talents and importance, as the auxiliary of our government, and as the *primum mobile* of Indian politics. And he really persuaded himself, at length, that he had it in his power to render the Indian nations, when properly linked together by treaties and leagues, independent of us; at the head of which confederacy, he had no doubt but he could place himself.

At the end of the American war, he found himself in a more important situation than ever. The British and Americans, as he conceived, stood ready to out-bid each other for his friendship and influence; both looking upon him as the only person that could turn the scale. Puffed up with his own importance, he frequently discovered a want of gratitude to the British government. But, in truth, he had been so greatly flattered and indulged, that it is rather wonderful that he behaved no worse.

At the reduction, he obtained a very large and valuable tract of land for the five nations, who had acted as our allies during the war, and had consequently

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left their American possessions. This land was given, as it then seemed, at a great distance from Niagara, the nearest settlement, so as not to interfere with its progress; but so rapidly has the province filled with inhabitants, that it has been long since surrounded by the white population. Capt. Brant saw much sooner than the government the value of this tract of land, and determined to make it the subject of lucrative speculation, by leasing or selling it to white people. This disposition of the lands not having been foreseen, or not sufficiently guarded against, in making the grant, proved the fruitful source of disagreement between him and the colonial government. These contentions, however, were not sufficient to employ so restless a mind. He saw the Indians sinking into insignificance, and his own influence daily growing less, as there was nothing to call forth his talents either in the village or in the field. Having too much leisure, and his views of advancement becoming less and less probable, he began to indulge in spirituous liquors. This exposed him to the hatred of his enemies among his countrymen, and gave them a handle against him, which they knew well how to employ: indeed he became callous, and at length, drank to excess. In a short time he lost his popularity, not only with the Indians at large, but even with the Mohawks in the village which they erected at Oswego, on the Grand River...

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The loss of his influence among his own tribe gave rise to a most deplorable event, which embittered the evening of his life. His eldest son, who lived in the village of Oswego, on the Grand River, instead of being his friend, was his most strenuous opposer. He inflamed the Indians against his father, and was continually undermining his influence. 'I knew the young man,' said Dr. Stuart: 'he was the son of Captain Brant's first wife. No pains or expense were spared in his education. But he seemed to be of a sullen, morose, savage disposition. When he returned from Montreal, where he was educated, he came up with me. I remember well that he avoided all society and intercourse with the white people at whose houses we happened to stop; and after he went to his father, at the Grand River, he was remarked for a ferocious and unfriendly temper, sometimes maliciously and wantonly shooting horses belonging to white people; and, when intoxicated, which often happened, endangering the lives of persons also.'

This young man connected himself, at length, with the faction in the village that opposed his father in political measures; and to so great a pitch had his animosity arisen, that he frequently declared he would kill him. Being in his father's house one day, a conversation took place on the subject of their differences. The son attempted to stab the father with a pen-knife, but Captain Brant parried the blows; and, having always a great variety of

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arms in his room, in a paroxysm of passion, snatched down a pistol, and struck the son with it on his head, (but not, as he frequently declared, with a design to kill him,) by which he wounded him badly. Much blood issued from the wound; the blood was stopped, and the young man went home to his own house. But continuing to drink and act in a riotous manner, the blood burst out again from the wound. He refused to have it bound up a second time, and bled to death. This is the best account I can give you of that fatal and unnatural accident.

Soon after this dreadful event, Captain Brant removed from the village, and lived upon a tract of land given him at the head of Lake Ontario, where he built a very excellent two-story wooden house. His habit of drinking, however, increased, and hastened his death, which happened in 1810, at the advanced age of 70 years.

QUEST. XI.

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QUEST. XI.

How is Justice administered?

One of the first acts of the legislature, after the division of the province, was, to introduce the law of England as the rule of decision, as well as the rule of evidence. This act has been modified, explained, and altered, by particular laws, as suited the condition of the province.

The superior court, which takes cognizance of all matters of importance, both civil and criminal, consists of three judges—the chief justice, and two puisne judges. The chief justice has L.1100 sterling a-year, and the other two L.750, besides an allowance of L.100 each, to defray their expences on the circuit. The judges are independent of the executive government.

Besides the superior court, there is a district court, consisting of one judge, who determines all causes of debt to the amount of L.40, and trespasses to L.15. In this court the presiding judge is seldom a lawyer, and consequently the jurisdiction of the

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court is confined; but in the collection of small debts it is found very beneficial.

The quarter sessions, and the duty of magistrates and justices of the quorum, are much the same as in England.

There are two crown officers, the attorney and solicitor-general, who conduct all matters for the king.

The greatest impartiality pervades all the courts. There is no interference on the part of the government. The true interests of the rulers, as well as of the people, are known to depend upon the unfettered operations of the laws. The judges and crown officers are men of acknowledged ability, selected from an honourable and liberal profession, and raised by their education above sordid and narrow views. 'When we behold (says a writer in Canada) these upright dispensers of justice, without any temptation to the right or to the left, prepared by a long course of study for their awful and important functions, hearing, with the greatest candour, and most invincible patience, not merely the causes between different subjects, but those between private citizens and their sovereign; and, instead of bending to the rulers who appoint them, giving every proper facility to the prisoner, attending particularly to his defence, and even becoming his counsel, if he erns;' is there any person who is not

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conscious that he is completely master of his own conduct? that the quiet possession of his life, his person and property, and good name, are secured to him by the laws? Do we not feel that our government is able, and not only able, but careful, to protect the rights of every individual, and to allow him as much liberty as is compatible with the rights of his fellow subjects; protecting him against all oppression, giving free scope for the exertion of his talents, and in every way contributing to his comfort and happiness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this country great capitals might be invested in land, and in a few years give a certain and great profit. In the United States this has been done to a great extent, and is still proceeded in with the most beneficial results; but in Upper Canada very few attempts have been made of forming settlements by individuals on a great scale, owing to the want of large capitalists, and likewise to the practice of government giving grants of land gratis to every respectable settler coming into the province. Now, that these grants are becoming more limited in extent, and lie further back, speculations in land will become more frequent.

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People disposed to invest their money in this way, can expect no return for five or six years, but they will get this time to pay the greater part of the purchase; one-fourth down, and the remainder in instalments, with interest till paid: which instalments may be once a-year, and sometimes once in two years, so as to give time for returns. To illustrate a speculation of this kind, we shall suppose a township to be sold by government for some charitable or beneficial purpose; for example, the land to be given for improving the St. Lawrence, or one of the townships set apart for the support of a University. The latter will serve for illustration. A township contains about 66,000 acres, 2-7ths of which, or nearly 19,000 acres, are reserved for the crown and clergy. The quantity to be purchased is 45,000 acres, at three dollars per acre, L.33,750, Halifax currency, or L.30,375 sterling; one-fourth down, or L.7593, 15s. sterling, leaving L.22,781, 5s. bearing interest at 6 per cent. till paid; for it is not probable that there would be any difficulty in leaving the three-fourths in the hands of the purchaser as long as he chose. In order to have the complete command of the township, the purchaser should lease all the reserves, which are 95 in number, at 7 dollars each per annum, for the first seven years, which will add L.150 sterl. per annum to his actual cost. Hence the township stands the purchaser, from the moment of full possession, about L.2000 sterling per annum. The first thing to be done is to open two roads, at right angles, through

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the township, by which it is divided into four equal parts; and to build a saw-mill, for the convenience of the inhabitants. All this may be done for L.6000 sterling; but we shall suppose, that, together with preparation for a grist mill, when required, the additional capital required will be L.10,000. The lots of land on these roads will immediately sell at from eight to ten dollars per acre; we shall suppose only eight dollars per acre; and we have in a short time nearly the whole purchase money replaced, and three-fourths of the township still in the hands of the proprietor. Suppose these roads, having lots on each side of them, open a ready communication to one-fourth, or 16,000 acres, 4000 of which are reserves, avoiding fractional parts; leaving 12,000 acres for sale, at eight dollars per acre—giving time on paying a small instalment: L.24,000 Halifax currency, or L.21,600 sterling; and the twenty reserves will easily let at the government rent, and L.10 Halifax, per annum, or L.9 sterling, each additional. We shall suppose that four years are consumed before all these arrangements are completed; and certainly this gives abundant time. The account current of the township would be as follows:

Cash paid or secured to government, - -	L.30,375
Interest on ditto for four years, at 6 per cent. -	7,380
Carried over,	L.37,755

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Brought forward,	L.37,755	
Cash paid for improvements,	10,000	
Interest on ditto for three years, at 6 per cent. -	1,800	
Rents on 95 reserves, four years,	600	
Capital actually laid out at the end of four years, -		L.50,155
By lands sold, 12,000 acres, at 8 dollars per acre, in sterling,	L.21,600	
By lands in the hands of the proprietor, which we shall value at 6 dollars only, a low price after such improvements; for, if the capitalist had the means of living without forcing sales, they will average 10 dollars per acre. The quantity in his hands 83,000 acres, at 6 dollars, - -	44,500	
		L.66,100
Profit on the speculation at the end of four years, - -		L.15,945

There are other items to be considered: suppose the proprietor not forced to sell, and that he rather wishes to leave his money at the end of four years invested, amounting to L.28,555, the difference of the lands sold, and the whole capital laid out at

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this period. This, at 6 per cent. interest, L.1713, 6s.; add the rent for reserves, L.150—L.1863, 6s.; but there were twenty reserves intermingled with the 12,000 acres, which we suppose sold, upon which a profit of L.9 per annum was obtained, or L.180. Take this from L.1863, 6s. leaves L.1683, 6s. for the actual payment. But this may be further lessened, as a man of this property could easily get money at 5 per cent. by which the annual interest would be reduced to L.1397, 15s. Let us suppose that the capitalist can pay this annually for ten years, at which time his lands remaining are ten dollars per acre, and his leases yield a yearly profit of L.10 each.

The capital invested at the end of 4 years, as above	L.28,555 0	
The annual sum, L.1397, 15s. multiplied by 10	13,977 10	
The sum actually invested at the end of 10 years - -		L.42,532 10
By 33,000 acres, at 10 dollars per acre, in sterling - -		73,125 0
Leaves a profit of -		L.30,592 10

It is also to be remarked, that a profit of L.750 would accrue annually on the leases, which would be equal to at least L.10,000 more profit, or make the whole equal to L.40,000.

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An exact calculator may remark, that we have not exacted compound interest for the money invested, which, in justice, ought to be the case; but the business is always proceeding, and certain profits on sales and leases accrue, which will be fully an equivalent. One item of expense we have omitted, the time and labour of some person to superintend the improvements, make the sales, &c.; but the advantages arising from mill seats, and laying out one or two villages, where 50 or 100 dollars will be given for a single acre, would be sufficient to meet this expense.

The prices which we have said would be received for the lands are very low, when compared with the prices of lands in the United States. In Kentucky, wild lands fetch forty and fifty dollars per acre, and that will be the case in Canada in twenty years.—Were government to stop giving gratuitous grants to-morrow, lands would rise in six months 200 per cent.

It is proper to observe, that the lots, in order to make the best of them, must be sold generally on credit to actual settlers; a small sum down, the rest by instalments, with interest.

The settlers have generally very little when they commence, and expect to make their payments from the produce of their lands; and which they will very easily accomplish, if industrious, and

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blessed with health. Many persons pay for and clear their farms from the ashes of the wood alone, which they manufacture into pot-ash; others make it out of the first few crops; and every man may make his payments in a very few years, were he to pay even twenty dollars per acre for his land. The profits, therefore, which we have calculated, instead of being high, will be doubled by persons of enterprize and arrangement superintending the settlement in person.

The state of agriculture in the province is capable of many improvements, and a spirit of improvement has gone forth. Agricultural societies are forming in each district, for the purpose of procuring good models of all the different instruments used in husbandry; for introducing more approved modes of tillage; for getting the best seeds of every description, and the most approved breeds of cattle. From the great indifference that prevails at present respecting grasses, the pastures are in many places poor, even on the best lands; but, were more attention paid to laying down ground, I am persuaded that grazing farms would be extremely profitable. To fatten cattle, for the Montreal and Quebec markets, would be a most advantageous thing; for there is no doubt that the superior conveniences enjoyed by the farmer of Upper Canada would enable him to undersell those in Lower Canada, or, at all events, to make a very reasonable profit on the cattle that he brought to market.

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Sheep, on an extensive scale, will not be found profitable, on account of the excellence of the land; it is too good for this sort of culture. Grain, and even pasture for black cattle, is a much more advantageous method of farming. Every farmer, however, finds it profitable to have a few sheep, not only to afford him wool for clothing to his family, but likewise to sell a few for slaughter, by which he procures a little ready money to pay his hands in hay time and harvest.

LABOUR.

The price of labour has been considered a great drawback upon the country, but I am rather of opinion that it is much in its favour; for, labour cannot be dear, where the master is not able to pay for it. If a farmer is not able, from the produce of his farm, to give fourteen dollars per month for a servant to work on his lands, he must lower it; but people are hired at these wages, and even at eighteen and twenty dollars, if on superior lands. Now, it is evident that the farmer is able to pay this, and yet grow rich, or wages would fall.

The day-labourers get from 3s. 9d. to one dollar per day; a carpenter, one dollar and one quarter, or 6s. 3d per day, and his board; a mason, two dollars per day, and board. There may, at times, be

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a little variation, owing to the great or small influx of emigrants, but the difference is hardly worth notice.

The farmer sells only what he cannot consume. He may eat roast beef almost every day, without inconvenience; and indeed he generally eats something as good. This produces a very improper and wasteful profusion. They will not eat the sheep's head, nor the bullock's, except the tongue; the lungs, liver, &c. are usually thrown away.

ROADS.

It seemed desirable to have one good road, from one end of the province to the other, and great exertions have been made to accomplish it; but the legislature has not as yet been able to give sufficient aid for completing it, and most of the statute labour has been laid out on the cross roads. A law which has lately passed will operate favourably in this respect, as it taxes all lands, and provides, that the monies so raised shall be laid out in the township where the lands are situated. In winter, for several months, all roads are good; and in summer they are not yet much travelled, especially since the introduction of steam-boats, which renders journeying by water so easy and expeditious. There are,

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however, several tolerably good roads in the province, though a good road in this country is very different from a good road in England.

TYTHES.

No tythes are collected, nor are they or any other aid from the people necessary to the regular establishment of the church; for one-seventh of the whole lands of the province is set apart by the king to support a protestant clergy, which, though not yet sufficiently productive, will, in time, become so. Some persons, who cannot bear religion under any form, and others, who envy establishments, have said, that the appropriation was too much, and that it impeded the settlement; but I apprehend that these remarks are incorrect. The quantity of land is not so much as the tythe in England; and as to impeding settlements, the reverse is actually the truth; for the clergy reserves are, in most instances, preferable to a grant of one hundred acres: consisting always of two hundred, a settler, who has got his grant adjacent, may, at an expense of seven dollars per annum, have a farm of three hundred acres. In the old settlements, reserves are now sought after with great avidity.

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GAME LAWS

Are unknown in this country. Deer are numerous in the woods, and you may shoot every one you meet. Venison, in some parts of the province, especially Kingston, is abundant in its season. The deer are commonly traced in the snow, and when it is deep and soft, it is easy to kill them; or when the frost has made a crust which does not bear them. At other times, they are chased by dogs, and driven into the water, where they are easily come up to by boats, and killed.

Bears and wolves are not so numerous as they were, though many are still killed every year.—Foxes continue in great numbers; and, as in Europe, are frequent and great robbers of hen roosts.

Pheasants are in plenty, but of a smaller size than those in England. Partridges are scarce. Pigeons, of a great variety of species, visit the country; they are seen in spring and autumn in flocks that darken the atmosphere. Ducks and teal are abundant; and woodcocks are numerous. Hunting, shooting, and fishing, are free to all.

FISH.

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FISH.

The lakes and rivers abound in excellent fish. Black bass, white fish, Masquenonge, herrings, salmon, pickerel, pike, eels, &c. &c. are caught in the greatest quantities; insomuch, that so high up as Detroit, a thousand miles from the sea, many thousand barrels of fish have been caught in one season, cured, and exported into the interior, commanding, with ease, eight and ten dollars per barrel.

DISEASES.

In point of health, he must be very fastidious who does not give his most unqualified approbation of the climate of this country. All who are not particularly, and we may add culpably, exposed, will admit, that, for salubrity, as well as pleasure, no country is superior to this. The province has, indeed, got a reputation for fevers and agues; but with much the same truth as it has for its savageness and cold. In a warm season, the working people, labouring in the sun, may frequently overheat themselves, and drink profusely of water, perhaps stagnant water, by which diseases are engendered; and such diseases would flow from the same causes in any country.

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At Cincinnati, and in the state of Illinois, many diseases prevail, scarcely known in this province. The croup annually carries off a number of children, a distemper hardly ever seen in Upper Canada. Remitting and intermitting fevers, including ague, are seldom met with here, but are frequent where Mr. Birkbeck has formed his settlement. Indeed the bilious and typhus fevers, to which he is liable, and which, in that country, few escape, are enough to induce his friends to remain in England, and to pause long before they imitate his preposterous choice. There is no disease that can be said to be peculiar to this country; even the ague, which used to be associated at all times with the name of the province, is now of rare occurrence, except when brought on by imprudence.—There are few countries, if any, on earth, more salubrious than Upper Canada.

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TRANQUILLITY OF UPPER CANADA.

BEFORE I went out, I was deceived as to the state of the province; and, supposing from what I saw in some of the papers, that the country was nearly in a state of insurrection, one of my reasons for going out was, to offer my brother an asylum, in case of danger.

But when I came into the province, I found all tranquil; and that the people had at length seen through the criminal views of the half insane, but mischievous Robert Gourlay. This man is the son of a most respectable, and once very opulent, farmer in Fifeshire; but such was his turbulent and disobedient conduct, that he was turned out of his father's house.

A short time after, Mr. Robert Gourlay printed a letter, addressed to Lord Kelly, full of the most shameful falsehoods and calumnies against his Lordship and the other freeholders of Fife. His poor father, it is said, tried to collect all the copies; but such was his son's talents for doing mischief, that he scattered ten fire-brands for one that could

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be restrained. Mr. Gourlay then went to England, for he durst not remain in Scotland, and took a farm, in Wilts, belonging to the Duke of Somerset. As he seldom paid rent, and his father having refused to supply him, he got rapidly into debt.—This produced difficulties between him and his landlord, and a suit in Chancery. During this period, he was the friend and correspondent of Cobbett and Hunt; and having become a member of the Bath Society for Agriculture and other purposes, he printed a most infamous attack upon the members. When called upon to answer for this outrage, he said that he did not mean any of the individuals, but the persons employed in doing the business of the society. He was then asked to make an apology as public as the foul calumny which he had promulgated; and, on his refusal, he was expelled with disgrace.

Finding his affairs daily getting worse, he came to Canada, leaving, as a legacy, two tracts on the poor laws, so inflammatory, that he durst not print them while in England, for the purpose of borrowing money from one of his friends, the Hon. Thomas Clarke, a gentleman belonging to the Legislative Council of this province. Mr. Clarke introduced him to the Hon. William Dickson, another Legislative Councillor. These gentlemen, finding him unfortunate, and not willing to risque their money with a man who had taken so little care of his own, to get clear of his requests, recommended

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him to Colonel Smith, then administering the government of Upper Canada. The Colonel, not knowing the man, treated him kindly, and offered to do any thing for him in reason, on the strength of his recommendations. But this gentleman did not choose to take the oath of allegiance, which must always be taken and filed, before any land can be granted. He had other views; and, in case they should not succeed, he had an asylum in the American States. The president, it is said, was placed so far off his guard, by the representations of the two gentlemen in favour of Gourlay, who stood so high in the province, that he was going to patronize him cordially, had he taken the oath.

But Mr. Gourlay soon threw off the mask. The plan which he adopted to secure an influence in the province was singularly artful. He pretended that he was anxious to draw up a topographical account of Upper Canada; and, for this purpose, he published a long address to the resident landholders, which he got inserted in the Provincial Gazette.—The inflammatory nature of this paper, and the dangerous mode of proceeding which it suggested, were not perceived by the president of the province, or by any of his counsellors, except one of them, who highly disapproved of Mr. Gourlay's paper, and of its being published in a journal, which gave it a sort of official authority. Most people approved of such an account of the country as was suggested; and, in their eagerness to promote its

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execution, overlooked the intemperance of the projector.

In this paper, Mr. Gourlay demanded answers to certain queries, not from respectable individuals, but from the freeholders of each township, who were to assemble on a given day for that express purpose. The impudence of a stranger calling public meetings would have, in an old country, struck every man, and no such meetings would have been held; but in Upper Canada, where there is little information of this sort among the inhabitants, and where most of them were desirous of promoting such a work, no difficulties were started.—Meetings were very generally held, and answers sent him from a great number of townships. Mr. Gourlay, having thus interested a great proportion of the province in his favour, published a second address, still more inflammatory than the first; indeed so much so, that many of the respectable part of the community, who had been friendly to his first publication, did not hesitate to pronounce him an incendiary. Finding that his views began to be discovered, he traduced all who did not adhere to him, in the most shameful manner, filling his columns with the grossest falsehoods and calumnies that his imagination could suggest. By degrees, he opened his plan more and more, and at length dropped his statistical account altogether, and proposed that a commission should be appointed by the freeholders of the province, to proceed to London,

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and petition his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for the redress of certain grievances which they had discovered. These grievances may be reduced to two. 1st, The payment of losses sustained by individuals during the war. 2d, Lands to be given to the militia for their services. Now, both these had been for some under the consideration of the ministry. As to the first, there were many difficulties in the way. The state of the finance was such as to make it delicate to make new demands upon the treasury; and the people of Upper Canada lost nothing by the war, compared to their fellow subjects in Great Britain. The second had been granted before it was a grievance; and no doubt something will be done with the first so soon as it can be done with propriety. Subscriptions were entered into at all township meetings, which now became frequent, to pay the expense of the proposed commission. Ten thousand dollars were thought requisite; and of this the people of the district of Niagara gave about nine hundred. It was in this district that Mr. Gourlay found his principal support, a circumstance against which former experience should at least have guarded them.

There are only three papers published in the province, the Gazette and two Journals, one at Niagara and one at Kingston, all of which Mr. Gourlay may be said to have commanded; for the Gazette published his first address; and though none of his other papers were inserted, yet it religiously

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abstained from giving any opinion against him. The Niagara Spectator was completely in his power; and every thing which he inserted was carefully copied into the Kingston Gazette. Having, therefore, the controul of the press, he acquired a degree of influence, and spread his opinions in such a manner as to render him extremely dangerous. Following the example of his Spa-fields friends, from whose company he had just escaped when he came to Canada, he endeavoured to destroy the character of every respectable gentleman of high standing in the province who did not think that a milk and water conduct was admissible, but publicly opposed him. He hoped to destroy their influence, by traducing them; but in this he was mistaken. His zeal outstripped his prudence: the people could read the falsehoods which he published against them, and knowing them to be such, they began to question his integrity. This was more particularly manifested in the eastern district. In order to get the commission sent home, Mr. Gourlay undertook to go through the province, and hold town meetings in person, at which money should be raised, and the opinion of the meeting taken on a draught of a petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which had been published in the two papers, and circulated in hand-bills; and moreover, to choose a delegate in convention, to meet at York, on the 6th of July, 1818. This convention was to choose the gentlemen to compose the commission, give the final polish to the petition,

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and generally to take into consideration the state of the province; in fine, to assume the powers of the legislature; and it reminded, by its proceedings, all well informed, of the horrors of a revolution. Thus far every thing had proceeded according to his wishes. The government took no notice of him. He expected to direct the convention, to be the principal commissioner, if it was necessary to go home, or to overturn the government, and become president. At several town meetings which he called together, he procured all he wanted; but when he came into the eastern district, the good sense of the people began to rally. His pamphlets were publicly burnt by the militia of Stormont and Grenville, on the king's birth-day; and a disposition so hostile to him and his views manifested, that he durst not venture to call meetings of the people. In the Johnston district, he was opposed at his meetings by all the respectable part of the community; and his inflammatory language refuted, and his views exposed. He left most of these townships discomfitted and disgraced. In the midland district he experienced less public opposition; but the greater number of the freeholders, who had joined him merely on account of his proposed statistical book, now forsook him. In the district of Newcastle, he was ably refuted, and his falsehood and seditious character so clearly set forth, that he decamped in confusion. In the western part of the province he made little or no progress. Nevertheless, on the 6th of July, a convention, consisting of

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certain discontented characters, assembled at York, chose their president, secretary, &c. and spent five or six days debating and amending the petition to the Prince Regent; but after it was prepared, there was no money—the nine hundred dollars collected had been spent by Mr. Gourlay in his seditious mission through the province, and ten thousand were necessary. This put them to a nonplus.—At length, it was resolved to postpone the commission, and to apply to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and to Sir Peregrine Maitland, who were daily expected, for the redress of their grievances; at the same time appointing another meeting of the convention during the next sitting of parliament, to overawe its proceedings.

Mr. Gourlay's conduct in passing through the country, calling meetings, and the language which he used in addressing the people, together with the reports of such assemblies published in the newspapers, were of a nature so seditious, and struck so completely at the root of all civil government, that the Attorney-General caused him to be arrested in Kingston, to take his trial for seditious practices. He was acquitted against the clearest evidence; and, although it gave him a temporary triumph, it has been of use, not only in giving him an opportunity of shewing more clearly the baseness of his character, but the purity with which the laws are administered.

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After Sir P. Maitland assumed the government, the same inattention to this man's proceedings was not continued, as his publications appearing without contradiction, the province seemed to people at a distance in a state of insurrection. The American editors were astonished at the forbearance of government, and after admitting that such things would not be tolerated in their country, they looked forward to some terrible explosion. Soon after the Lieut.-General's arrival at York, petitions, or rather remonstrances, were daily sent him from assemblies, calling themselves township meetings; but which did not often consist of more than twenty names from a population of five hundred. Sir Peregrine, it seems, directed that all these petitions should be published in the government gazette. The grievances were chiefly imaginary, many of the statements altogether untrue, and some as bad roads in the back settlements are unavoidable in a new country. They all ended with demanding payment for losses sustained during the war; and this from places in the interior, where the war never reached. This arose from the circumstance that Mr. Gourlay prepared the greater number of these petitions, which were nearly the same, hence their absurdities. In answer to certain very indecorous petitions from some of the townships, full of general expressions of dissatisfaction and gross abuses of the legislature, particularly of the House of Assembly, his Excellency demanded to be made acquainted with the specific grievances on which the

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petitioners grounded their complaints; and having obtained them, he adopted the novel expedient of publishing them in the government gazette, observing, it was right that the good sense of the people in general should have an opportunity of exercising itself in the causes of discontent, and of those revolutionary measures pursued by the malcontents, as they were exhibited by the complainants themselves. Whether the General anticipated all the good effects of publishing the grievances, I cannot say, but they began soon to appear. First, the several townships, beholding a violent and seditious paper, without sense or decency, purporting to contain the collected sense of the inhabitants, were filled with indignation, and hastened to contradict it. This shewed the falsehoods which had been practised, and the great insignificance of the deluded in numbers and respectability. Secondly, the grievances, coming before the public, were answered most completely, and fully refuted; and many, who for the first time had then seen the matter they had subscribed, instantly declared their dissent.

These things only inflamed Mr. Gourlay the more against the governor, whom he grossly reviled, calling upon his associates to assemble at the same time with the parliament, which was convoked in October. The decided tone which the government had at length taken, satisfied the people that the utmost exertion of the law would be employed to put down sedition; and the delegates hesitated to

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assemble, as their master demanded. The parliament, on meeting, enacted a law against conventions, such as the one which had already assembled, and threatened still to assemble; but they were careful in doing this not to infringe the right to petition. After passing many salutary laws, and establishing the greatest harmony between the two Houses, which had been interrupted for nearly two years, the parliament was prorogued.

Mr. Gourlay had hoped to excite some difficulty in the parliament, or, at all events, to proceed with his convention; but the law which had passed put it out of his power to assemble them again. Thus disappointed, he became furious, and so outrageous, that his very friends, to whom he had come out, thought it their duty to arrest him, by virtue of a law passed in 1804, to keep the province free from seditious persons flying from the British empire.—By this it is enacted, that 'a person coming into the province, who has not taken the oath of allegiance, and is suspected of seditious practices, may be sent out of the province, upon examination of his conduct by certain persons commissioned for that purpose.' Mr. Gourlay had carefully abstained from taking this oath; and had even reproached his friends, Messrs. Clarke and Dickson, for not putting this law in force against him, long before they considered it expedient to take this step. At length he was arrested, and served with

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a notice to leave the province, which he has refused to do, and remains in jail to take his trial.*

Even from prison his seditious papers found their way to the press; but the delusion has now vanished, and the number of his followers are reduced to a very few persons, of desperate fortunes, without respectability or talents. Still the mischief which this man would have accomplished, under a less firm and intelligent government than that of Sir Peregrine Maitland, is incalculable. Though followed only by a desperate portion of the people, yet in possession of the press, continually writing, and full of activity, a minority appeared in his hands the majority; and a civil war would have been the consequence, and for no reason but to gratify a man of desperate fortunes. Had not the industry of some of our British prints copied his mad effusions under the name of township meetings, for he was the sole amanuensis, by which it appeared that the whole province was ripe for rebellion, I should not have contaminated my pages with the mention of this man's name. He can now do no harm in Canada; the people are sensible that the interests of the government and the governed

* Since leaving the province, Mr. Gourlay has been convicted, and banished Upper Canada.

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is the same; and that the lieutenant-governor cannot recommend himself in any way so well to the king, as by proving, that, under his administration, Upper Canada has prospered, and become more attached to the parent State.

CON-

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CONCLUSION.

On reading over the foregoing remarks, I find many things wanting, that an inquisitive or scientific inquirer may wish to know; but my short stay in the country made it impossible for me to collect information upon those, nor was it my object. What I wished to do was, to give such information as an emigrant, coming to settle, would wish to possess; and, in doing this, I have exaggerated nothing.—All persons leaving their native soil should weigh the matter well, before they take their final resolution; and, after determining, they should look into the primary cause that takes them from their native land. If politics, then they ought to go to the United States; not that they will be pleased with the government there, or will become content, but because the disaffected will not suit this province, nor will it suit them. But if the emigrant's desire be to maintain a rising family, and increase a small capital, with greater ease and certainty of success than in any other country that I know, Upper Canada will not disappoint him. Here an honest man,

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with industry, may live in great comfort, and, in a short time, with less labour than in any other part of America; but I wish every person to consider what I have written with coolness, and not allow himself to be carried away by too sanguine expectations. No man can succeed here who possesses not industrious habits; the lazy and indolent will be wretched here, as well as in England. This country furnishes all the materials for comfort and happiness, but they must be fashioned and shaped by the industry of man. He who has not exertion to do this, had better stop and slumber at home. I believe I have not concealed the difficulties which every person has to encounter who settles in a new country, for I see them on all sides; but I likewise see that, where industry is applied, first competency, and then abundance follows. With pure air, and excellent water, the settler may calculate upon health; with a most fruitful soil and good markets, and the blessing of providence, he may calculate on prosperity.

I could not take leave of York, where I had spent six weeks so pleasantly, without much regret. The society, both as it respects the ladies and gentlemen, is very superior, and such as few towns in England can furnish. The judges, the crown officers, the heads of the different departments, several professional gentlemen, merchants, and officers on half-pay, all living with their families in the great-

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est harmony, cannot fail of rendering York exceedingly agreeable, and, to strangers, interesting.

This friendly intercourse is much increased by the amiable manners of the lieutenant-governor's family; which indeed presents, in all its simplicity, tenderness, and beauty, what a Christian family ought always to be. They are delightful persons, and beloved by all who know them.

Sir Peregrine Maitland's abilities are of the first order, as his brilliant career in Spain and in the Netherlands sufficiently testify. They have been again proved since his accession to the government of Upper Canada. He found the province rent by divisions—the Legislative Council and House of Assembly at variance—a turbulent demagogue taking advantage of this to spread the flames of discord through the country, and succeeding in his evil design beyond all belief. But, by the lieutenant-governor's wise and energetic measures, tempered with kindness and condescension, and a readiness to remove every real grievance as soon as it was known, he has won the hearts of all the inhabitants. The differences between the two branches of the legislature are happily reconciled: tranquillity universally prevails; and the turbulent are enraged to behold salutary measures adopting which deprive them of all pretence for clamour. They see the distinguished person at the head of the govern-

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ment, conscientiously applying all his abilities to the promotion and well-being of the colony. 'With 'great justice may the inhabitants of Upper Canada 'congratulate themselves on the choice of the 'friend and sharer in the glory of the first warrior 'of the age, as their governor, and receive it as 'demonstrating, in the most convincing manner, 'the paternal regard of his Royal Highness the 'Prince Regent for the prosperity and happiness of 'the province. And equal reason have they to 'congratulate themselves on the advantages ex-'pected to result to both the Canadas from the 'more intimate union of counsels and interests 'which will naturally flow from the connexion be-'tween his Excellency and his Grace the Duke of 'Richmond, who now presides over British North 'America.*

Already are these advantages beginning to be realized; for this illustrious personage begins to be known to those he governs, by shewing a greater interest in their prosperity, and a stronger desire to become actually acquainted with the situation and capabilities of the country, than has appeared in any of his predecessors.

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* Address of the inhabitants of York to the lieut.-governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland.

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The noble Duke is at this time, August 1819, accompanied by Sir Peregrine Maitland, and his personal staff, making a journey through the western part of Upper Canada, by Lakes Simcoe and Huron to Drummond Island, the most distant military post. From thence he comes round, through lake and river St. Clair, to Sandwich and Amherstburgh, and down Lake Erie to Niagara and York, that he may see in person what improvements can be made.

These illustrious persons, on their return, proceed to the eastern division of the province, for the same benevolent purposes. The anxiety of the noble Duke to ameliorate the condition of the Canadas knows no bounds: his present journey, of between two and three thousand miles, partly through an uninhabited country, and for a still greater part through turbulent and dangerous inland seas, exposed to many privations, demonstrates his zeal for the public good.

Such exertions must excite in the hearts of the Canadians the same gratitude for his Grace's person and government, which is still felt and annually commemorated in that part of the United Kingdom over which he presided, with so great honour to himself, and advantage to the empire. His name in Ireland is never mentioned but with the greatest respect and most affectionate regard;

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and I find that, in Lower Canada, which is placed more immediately under his protection, the same confidence and zealous attachment to his Grace's person and government are growing fast into maturity.

APPEN-

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Appendix.

N°. I.

Mode of Application at the Seat of the Government of Upper Canada, for a Grant of the Waste Lands of the Crown, and Process to issue of the Patent Grant.

On the arrival of the settler at the seat of government (York), application is made by him at the governor's office, for permission to take the oath of allegiance, where, if approved of, he receives an order to a commissioner for administering the oath, before whom he takes the usual oaths: if a protestant, of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy; if a Roman catholic, the oath of allegiance only, prescribed by the 14th of the king, and receives from the commissioner, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. Halifax currency,—a certificate thereof, which is annexed to a petition to the governor in council, (see No. 1.) with such recom-

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mendatory certificates as he may be possessed of, which he lodges with the clerk of the executive council, at the executive council office, paying him a fee thereon of 5s. 6d. Halifax currency, where he is directed to attend again on the first day appointed for the meeting of the governor in council for hearing land petitions,* when he is usually examined by his excellency in council, and receives the same day an answer to his petition. If favourable, he receives from the clerk of the council a paper, addressed to 'The Surveyor-General of Lands,' called a warrant, containing the order in council on his petition, which he presents at the surveyor-general's office, where his name is entered for such land, open for location, as he makes choice of, on the plan of the township; and the surveyor-general delivers to him a paper, called a location ticket, in which the land located, and conditions of the location, are stated, and for which the surveyor-general receives a fee of 2s. 6d. Halifax currency; this paper, the location ticket, which authorizes him to occupy and improve the land, remains with the grantee until he has completed the settling duties;† on performance of which, application is

* The appointed days are every second Wednesday.

† The settling duties are, five acres to be cleared and fenced of the grant for each 100 granted, half the road in front to be cleared, and a log or other house to be erected, of at least 16 by 20 feet, on some part of the land.

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made by him to a magistrate, to view his improvement and building, and give a certificate of what he has performed,—if no magistrate in the township, two of the neighbours are generally taken to view the duties, and make affidavit of them before the nearest magistrate to their residence. The certificate or affidavit is then taken to the surveyor-general, with the location ticket, upon which he notes whether any change or otherwise has taken place since the ticket was issued; and if none appears, gives him an authority to the receiver-general of the province to receive the proportion of the crown fee on the grant, and the whole of the fees of survey, for which he obtains a receipt, and proceeds to the agent of the land granting officers (see No. 2.) to whom he pays the fees allowed to them for making out the patent grant, for which he also takes a receipt; and which, with that of the receiver-general, together with the location ticket, and certificate or affidavit of performance of settling duties, are presented to the attorney-general, who retains them, and gives a fiat for the making out of the patent grant, addressed to the surveyor-general, who, on its receipt, gives a description of the boundaries, in which is also contained a specification of the clergy reserve in respect of the land granted; and which is delivered to the secretary of the province, and is authority for him to engross the patent grant; which being done, the patent, accompanied by the surveyor-general's description, is sent to the attorney-general, who exa-

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mines it, certifies the examination by his name in the margin, and returns it to the provincial secretary, who then affixes to it the great seal of the province, and sends it to the governor's private secretary, to obtain the governor's signature; on receiving which, it is sent back to the secretary of the province, who forwards it to the auditor-general of land patents, in whose office it is docketed, and then again returned to the provincial secretary; who, being also register of the province, records it in the register's office, when it is deposited in the provincial secretary's office, to be delivered, on application, to the grantee, or his agent.*

(N°. 1.)

To his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General commanding his Majesty's forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

In Council.

The petition of

of the township of

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioner is a native of

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* If the deed is taken out by agent, the secretary of the province receives a fee of 2s. 6d. for filing the power of attorney, which must be produced from the grantee.

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the parish of , in the county of , in ; and has lately arrived in this province from , with his family, consisting of a wife and children.

That your petitioner has means to improve land, and is desirous to become a settler on the waste lands of the crown in this province.

Wherefore, your petitioner humbly prays, that your Excellency would be pleased to grant him such portion of land as a settler, as your Excellency may deem meet.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

York, 181 .

(N°. 2.)

Fees on Grants of Land, 1819.

100 Acres,	-	-	-	L.5	14	1
200	-	-	-	16	17	6
300	-	-	-	24	11	7
400	-	-	-	32	5	8

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500	Acres	-	-	L.39	19	9
600	-	-	-	47	18	10
700	-	-	-	55	17	11
800	-	-	-	63	2	0
900	-	-	-	70	16	0
1000	-	-	-	78	10	2
1100	-	-	-	86	4	3
1200	-	-	-	93	18	4

N°. II.

No. Ticket of location *not transferable*, pursuant to an order in council of the 18th June, 1817, and order of his

bearing date

I do hereby assign to an emigrant settler from the lot number in the concession, of the township of in the district containing acres, which he is authorised to occupy and improve; and upon proof produced to the honourable Executive Council, of his actual settlement and residence on the said lot, at the end of two years he shall be entitled to receive a grant of the said acres, on the usual terms of payment of fees, under

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the regulations of the sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and four.

Given at the Surveyor-General's Office at York, Upper Canada, this day of one thousand eight hundred and

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N°. III.

Executive Council Chamber,
13th March, 1819.

PRESENT,

His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant-Governor, in Council.

WHEREAS great inconvenience accrues to emigrants desirous to become settlers in this province, from the necessity of presenting themselves at York, before they can obtain a location on the waste lands of the Crown: For remedy thereof, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, is pleased to appoint in each of the districts certain persons to form a Board, with power to locate any emigrant or other person desirous to become a

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settler in the respective district, on a lot of one hundred acres within the same, under such limitations, restrictions, and rules, as from time to time may be made for the government of the said Boards by any order in Council.

The Land Board in the District to consist of

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Boards will assemble one day, at least, in each week, of which public notice shall be given in the district.

They shall examine every applicant, and minute his place of birth, age, and time of coming into the province; shall receive and minute a declaration that he has not before received any land from the Crown within it.

Whereupon being satisfied as to his character and the propriety of admitting him to become a settler, the Board shall administer to him the oath of allegiance, and deliver to him a certificate to that effect, signed by two members at least, and, having entered his name in the township plan, shall, at the foot of the said certificate, assign to such settler the said lot, and deliver the certificate with such assignment, in order that upon the production there-

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of, with proof of having performed the settlement duties, he may receive a patent grant of the land.

To which purpose the Surveyor-General shall furnish the Boards with plans of each township, shewing the lots therein unlocated.

After the deposit of such plans with the Board, no location to be made thereon by the Surveyor-General, until he shall have received, on special reference, a certificate from the Board that no settler is located thereon.

In case of any apparent occupation or improvement made on a lot, vacant on the plan, no location to be made thereon, without further order from the Surveyor-General.

The Land Boards may appoint a clerk, to preserve a minute of their proceedings, and countersign their certificates, upon delivery of which he may receive from the applicant the sum of seven shillings and six-pence.

(CIRCULAR.)

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(CIRCULAR.)

Executive Council Office,
York, 18

SIR,

I have received the commands of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to transmit to you copy of an Order in Council constituting a Land Board, of which his Excellency has been pleased to appoint you a Member.

By the same command, I enclose, for your information, copy of a letter from his Excellency's private Secretary to Major Rogers, being an answer to certain queries proposed by him, as a Member of the Board in the Newcastle district, and also the form of a certificate of location.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Copy

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Copy of a Letter to D. M'Gregor Rogers, Esq. Chairman of the Land Board, Newcastle District.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
April 26, 1819.

SIR,

I am directed by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, to reply to your letter of the 15th instant, in explanation of those particular points on which you, in the name of the Land Board of the Newcastle district, solicit more precise information than that contained in the instructions transmitted to you by the Clerk of the Executive Council.

In the first place—With regard to such other persons besides emigrants, as the Board may be authorised to grant locations to, I am to explain to you, that by such 'other persons,' are to be understood such able settlers as resided in the district before the late war, and produce due certificates of having done their duty in its defence.

Secondly—With regard to military claimants. No military claimant, as such, is referred to the Board :—being to receive their lands gratuitously

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in the military settlement, any dispensation of that sort must be approved on application to the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

Thirdly.—The sons and daughters of U. E. loyalists, being entitled to gratuitous grants of 200 acres, must apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Fourthly.—Persons arriving from the United States, and bringing due certificates of their being British born subjects, are admissible by the Board.

Fifthly.—A form of ticket of location will be transmitted to the Chairman of the Board, in which will be specified the conditions of settlement.

Sixthly.—His Excellency is of opinion that the presence of the Chairman is not necessary at every meeting of the Board; any three of the Members constitute a Board, and may proceed to act accordingly.

Seventhly.—The settler should be thoroughly instructed, that, in the event of his finding any improvement on the lot to which he may be located, he is immediately to return with his ticket of location to the Board, and report the circumstance for the information of the government. Should he fail in this particular, he can expect no confirmation of

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the grant to him. In this case the Board will appoint him another location.

Eighthly.—With regard to the difficulty that may be experienced by the settler in finding his particular lot:—His Excellency bids me observe, that, in order to remunerate the person who might be employed to point it out to him, the settler must be burthened with another fee; and as in the case of persons located by the Surveyor-General's office, no such precaution is practised, his Excellency does not perceive the necessity of the regulation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. HILLIER,

P. Secry.

FORM OF LOCATION TICKET.

LAND BOARD, *District.*

A. B. born at [*place,*] in [*country,*] of the age of years, having arrived in this province [*date,*] and petitioned to become a settler therein, has been examined by us; and we being satisfied with his character, and of the propriety of

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admitting him to become a settler, and having administered to him the oath of allegiance, do assign to him one hundred acres of land, being the half of lot No. in the concession of [*township*,] in [*district*,] for which, upon due proof of having cleared and cropped five acres, and cleared half the road in front of his land, of having erected and inhabited a house thereon for one year, he will be entitled to receive a grant to him and his heirs, he paying the patent fee of L.5 14s. 1d. sterling.

N.B. If the settlement duty is not performed within two years, this location to be of no value, but assigned to another settler.

N°. IV.

Montreal Wholesale Prices Current, carefully corrected every Friday.

Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ale, Montreal, per hhd.	4	10	0	0	0	0
Almonds, soft shelled, best, per lb. -	0	0	11	0	1	0
Shelled Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ashes, pot, per ton -	30	0	0	30	5	0
Pearls -	34	0	0	35	0	0
Bacon, H. English, per lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Canada -	0	1	0	0	0	0
Beans, per min. -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barley, pearl, per cwt.	1	17	4	0	0	0
Coarse -	1	0	0	0	0	0
Beef, P. Mess. per bbl.	2	10	0	3	0	0
Cargo -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottles, per gross -	1	5	0	1	10	0
Bread, Cracker, per cwt.	3	5	0	3	10	0
Ship -	1	5	0	1	10	0
Butter, 1st quality, per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	0
2d ditto -	0	0	9	0	0	10
Candles, mould, per lb.	0	1	3	0	0	0
Dipped -	0	0	11	0	1	0
Spermaceti	0	4	6	0	4	8
Cheese, English, per lb.	0	1	3	0	1	6
American -	0	0	6	0	0	0
Chocolate, per lb. -	0	1	4	0	1	9
American -	0	1	6	0	1	8
Coal, Newcastle, per chal.	1	15	0	2	0	0
Liverpool, -	1	10	0	1	12	6
Coffee, W. I. best quality, per cwt. -	9	10	0	10	0	0
W. I. common -	8	8	0	0	0	0
Figs, per cwt. -	1	8	0	2	0	0
Fish, dried cod, per cwt.	0	17	6	1	0	0
Herrings, per bbl.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Salmon, pickled	3	0	0	3	10	0

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Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Flour, superfine, per bbl.	2	0	0	2	2	6
Fine - -	1	15	0	1	17	6
Entiere -	1	10	0	1	15	0
Flax-seed, per min. -	0	5	0	0	6	0
Furs, beavers, N. per lb.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Martin, each -	0	4	1	0	0	0
Muskrat, each -	0	0	9	0	1	0
Glass, 6½ by 7½, per box	2	10	0	0	0	0
7½ by 8½, -	2	17	6	3	0	0
8½ by 9½, -	3	2	6	0	0	0
6 by 8 -	2	10	0	0	0	0
7 by 9 - -	2	17	6	0	0	0
8 by 10 -	3	2	6	0	0	0
10 by 12 -	3	10	0	0	0	0
10 by 14 -	4	0	0	0	0	0
Grain, barley, per min.	0	4	0	0	0	0
Oats -	0	3	0	0	3	9
Gunpowder, English, p. 100 lb.	5	0	0	6	0	0
Hops, Canada, per lb.	0	1	3	0	1	6
Indigo, East India -	0	6	0	0	8	0
Spanish -	0	10	0	0	12	0
Iron, pig, per cwt.						
English -	0	17	6	1	0	0
Russia - -	1	10	0	0	0	0
Swedish -	1	7	6	1	10	0
Three Rivers, wrought	1	7	6	1	10	0
Do. plough share moulds	1	15	0	0	0	0
English bolt -	0	17	6	1	0	0
Sheet - -	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hoop - -	1	7	6	1	10	0

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Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Kettles, English, potash	1	10	0	0	0	0
— Three Rivers, 14 to 190 gal.	1	10	0	0	0	0
— Coolers, 7 to 32 ea.	0	10	0	2	5	0
Lard, per lb. -	0	0	9	0	0	10
Lead, bar, per cwt.	2	0	0	0	0	0
— Sheet -	2	0	0	0	0	0
Leather, sole, English, per lb.	0	2	6	0	3	0
— Ditto, Canada	0	1	8	0	1	10
— Calf, Eng. per doz.	5	0	0	12	0	0
— Seal-skin -	5	0	0	12	0	0
— Dressed upper, p. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumber, oak timber, p. cub. ft.	0	1	0	0	1	3
— White pine -	0	0	3	0	0	3½
Shingles, pine, 18 in. pr. M.	0	12	6	0	15	0
— Cedar, 15 inch.	0	9	0	0	10	0
Boards, 1 inch. per 100	2	10	0	3	0	0
— Do. 1½ -	3	0	0	4	0	0
— Do. 2 - -	4	0	0	5	0	0
— Deals, 2 -	6	10	0	7	0	0
Staves, pipe, per M.	30	0	0	31	0	0
— Red oak, -	6	10	0	7	0	0
Pipe packs, each -	0	12	6	0	15	0
Molasses, per gall. -	0	3	3	0	3	4
Nails, shingle cut, per M.	0	1	8	0	2	0
— Wrought -	0	6	6	0	7	0
— Spikes, per cwt.	1	15	0	2	0	0
— Rods, per ton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oils, olive, per gall.	0	10	0	1	0	0
— Lintseed, -	0	7	6	0	8	0
Pease, split, per cwt.	1	16	0	0	0	0

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Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Paints, white, 28 lb. per keg	0	16	0	0	17	6
Yellow, do.	0	15	0	2	5	0
Red, do.	0	11	0	1	3	4
Black, do.	0	15	0	1	3	4
Green, 14 lb.	1	3	4	0	0	0
Spanish brown	0	10	0	0	0	0
Ochre, dry -	1	5	0	0	0	0
Pork, mess, inspected, per bbl.	6	10	0	7	0	0
Prime -	5	0	0	5	10	0
Fresh, per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, Muscatel, per box	0	18	0	1	0	0
Bloom -	0	17	0	0	18	0
Salt, St. Ube's, per min.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool -	0	2	0	0	2	3
Lisbon -	0	2	3	0	0	0
Shot, all sizes, per cwt.	1	10	0	2	0	0
Soap, white, English, per lb.	0	0	9	0	0	0
Yellow, -	0	0	7½	0	0	0
Canada, -	0	0	7	0	0	0
Spirits, Brandy, Cog. per gall.	0	9	0	0	0	0
Bourdeaux -	0	6	0	0	0	6
Spanish -	0	5	0	0	0	0
Jamaica, 16 O. P.	0	5	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 to 30 do.	0	5	6	0	[illegible]	9
35 to 40 do.	0	6	0	0	6	3
Leewards -	0	4	0	0	4	3
Geneva -	0	5	9	0	6	3
Whisky, Canada	0	3	0	0	0	0
Starch, Poland, per lb.	0	0	11	0	1	0
Common, do.	0	0	6	0	0	8

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Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Steel, German, per lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3
English, Crawley,	0	0	9	0	0	0
Blistered -	0	0	6	0	0	9
Sugar, Muscovado, per cwt.	3	5	0	3	15	0
Havannah -	3	10	0	3	15	0
East India -	3	10	0	3	15	0
Loaf, per lb. -	0	0	10	0	0	11
Tallow, per cwt. -	4	15	0	0	0	0
Tea, Gunpowder, per lb.	0	8	6	0	9	0
Hyson -	0	6	3	0	6	6
Hyson skin -	0	4	0	0	4	2
Twankey -	0	4	0	0	4	2
Souchong -	0	4	0	0	5	0
Congo -	0	4	0	0	4	2
Tin, plates, IC. per box	2	15	0	3	0	0
IX. -	3	7	6	3	10	0
Tobacco, Leaf, American, p. lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7
Twist -	0	1	2	0	1	4
Plug -	0	0	11	0	1	1
Vinegar, white wine, per gall.	0	2	6	0	3	4
Cyder -	0	2	0	0	2	3
Wax, Bees, per lb. -	0	2	6	0	0	0
Wines, old Port, per 138 gall.	50	0	0	75	0	0
Benecarlo, per 126	20	0	0	25	0	0
Teneriffe, L.P. p. 120	45	0	0	50	0	0
Madeira, per 110	80	0	0	100	0	0
Claret, per 54	15	0	0	0	0	0
Bronte, per 112	40	0	0	0	0	0
Malaga, per 120	25	0	0	30	0	0
Wool, Canada, per lb.	0	1	0	0	2	3

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N°. V.

Prices Current in the Kingston or York Market, corrected weekly.

Articles.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Beef, per lb. -	0	0	5	0	0	7
Mutton -	0	0	6	0	0	7
Veal - -	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Pork - -	0	0	7½	0	0	10
Fowls, per pair	0	3	0	0	4	0
Turkeys, each -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese, per lb. -	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Butter -	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs, per dozen	0	0	0	0	1	3
Barley, per bushel -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas, do. -	0	5	0	0	6	0
Potatoes, do. -	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats, do. -	0	3	0	0	3	9
Turnips, do. -	0	1	0	0	1	3
Cabbages, per head,	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour, per cwt. -	0	15	0	0	16	3
Ditto, per bbl. -	1	7	6	1	10	0
Tallow, per lb. -	0	0	7½	0	0	8
Lard, per lb. -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay, per ton -	2	0	0	0	0	0
Straw, per bundle -	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wood, per cord, -	0	10	0	0	12	6

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N°. VI.

Table of Retail Prices at York, in Upper Canada.

					Halifax Curr.		
Green Tea, per lb,	-	L.0	5	0	L.0	0	0
Souchong, do.	-	0	7	6	0	0	0
Hyson, do.	-	0	8	9	0	0	0
Loaf Sugar, do.	-	0	1	3	0	0	0
Muscovado Do. do.	-	0	0	11	0	0	0
Maple Do. do.	-	0	0	7½	0	0	0
Oat Meal, do.	-	0	0	9	0	0	0
Barley, do.	-	0	0	9	0	0	0
Rice, do.	-	0	0	7½	0	0	0
Candles, do.	-	0	1	6	0	1	9
Soap, do.	-	0	0	11	0	0	0
Coffee, do.	-	0	2	2	0	0	0
Chocolate, do.	-	0	2	9	0	0	0
Pepper, do.	-	0	1	10½	0	0	0
Allspice, do.	-	0	2	6	0	0	0
Cheese, English do.	-	0	1	10½	0	0	0
Ditto, American, do.		0	0	10	0	0	0
Butter, do.		0	1	0	0	0	0
Pork, per barrel	-	5	10	0	0	0	0
Flour, do:	-	1	10	0	0	0	0
Salt, per bbl.	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits, per gal.	-	0	7	6	0	0	0
Reduced Rum, do.	-	0	5	0	0	0	0
Brandy, do.	-	0	12	6	0	0	0

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			Halifax Curr.			
Holland Gin, per gal.	L.0	10	0	L.0	0	0
Treacle, do. -	0	6	3	0	0	0
Allum, per lb. -	0	0	11	0	0	0
Copperas, do. -	0	0	6	0	0	0
Tobacco, all kinds, do.	0	1	6	0	2	6
Sole Leather, do. -	0	1	6	0	0	0
Cow Hides, per side	0	12	6	1	0	0
Calf Skins, per skin -	0	10	0	0	17	6
Nails, all sizes, per lb.	0	0	11	0	0	0
Window Glass, per 100 feet	4	0	0	4	10	0
Putty, per lb. -	0	0	9	0	0	0
Iron, Swedish, per cwt.	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto, English, do. -	2	0	0	0	0	0
Crawley Steel, per lb.	0	1	3	0	1	6
Blistered Ditto, do. -	0	1	1	0	1	3
Iron Pots and Bake Pans, do.	0	0	6	0	0	0
Plough Share Moulds, do.	0	0	6	0	0	0
Shovels and Spades, each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Men's Shoes, per pair -	0	7	6	0	15	0
Women's Do. do. -	0	5	0	0	12	6
Flannels, all sorts, per yard	0	1	10½	0	3	9
Cloths, all qualities, do.	0	6	6	2	5	0
India Cottons, per piece	1	0	0	1	5	0
Printed Cottons, per yard	0	1	0	0	2	0
Check do. do. -	0	1	10½	0	2	6
Striped ditto, do. -	0	1	10½	0	2	6
Irish Linens, all qualities, do.	0	2	0	0	7	6
Russia Sheeting, do. -	0	2	6	0	3	0
Blankets, all sizes, per pair	1	0	0	1	15	0

THE END.

D. Chalmers & Co. Printers, Aberdeen.

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